THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

APPENDIX, 1784.

CONTENTS.

TITLE-PAGE and CHRONOLOGIAL SERIES of EVENTS, *to be prefixed to January Magazine in the binding.*

Propoſals for erecting a BRIDGE acroſs the Cowgate, Edinburgh 665.

Proceedings of the Faculty of ADVOCATES relative to giving up their exemptions from impoſt, &c. 669.

Extracts from Dr Beattie's Diſſertations, on MEMORY 670.

Extracts from a Journal of the ſiege of GIBRALTAR, concluded 673.

Sketch of the life and writings of Dr JOHNSON, concluded 683.

Trial of Capt. MACKENZIE for the murder of K. Mackenzie 687.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS. America: Aſſembly of Pennſylvania breaks up on the introduction of a bill for repealing the teſt-act 692. Bad ſituation of emigrants to Nova Scotia ib. Advertiſement for ſelling emigrants at Philadelphia ib.

—— Eaſt Indies: Priſoners badly treated by the French and Tippoo Saib 693.

—— England: Col. Catheart preſented with a ſword by the Eaſt-India directors 693. Heavy damages recovered for breach of a promiſe of marriage 694. Great number of priſoners condemned at the Old Bailey ib.

—— Ireland: Magiſtrates proſecuted for aſſembling gentlemen to chuſe delegates to Congreſs 694.

—— Scotland: Chamber of Commerce preſent the Marquis de Bouille with a pair of piſtols 694. T. Morton murdered at Glaſgow 695. Two caſes on the new window-tax tried before the commiſſioners of ſupply of the county of Edinburgh, and determined in favour of the ſubject 695. Letters from the Duke of Richmond and Mr Wyvill, to Mr M'Grugar, on a reform in borough-elections 696. Scots fiſhers on the coaſt of Ireland interrupted ib. Highland Society of Edinburgh 697. Earl of Bute makes donations to the college of Aberdeen ib. Ship burnt at Leith ib. W. Spence tried for burning the diſtillery at Ford ib.

General annual MORTALITY-BILLS 698.

PROPOSALS *for erecting a* BRIDGE *acroſs the* COWGATE, *and for eſtabliſhing an effectual Fund for the ſupport of the* POOR *of Edinburgh; humbly ſubmitted to the Public. By a Citizen.*

TO open a communication from the High-ſtreet to the buildings on the ſouth ſide of Edinburgh; to provide a regular fund for the proper ſupport of the poor; to aboliſh the impoſt; to render the taxes on the citizens of all deſcriptions more equal and impartial; and to eſtabliſh a revenue, under commiſſioners, for completely lighting the city; are important objects of police, have been in contemplation for ſeveral years, and it is highly expedient, indeed eſſentially neceſſary, that all of them ſhould be carried into immediate execution.

There is reaſon to think, that the expence of building a bridge over the Cowgate, near Niddery's wynd, may be defrayed by the money that will be obtained for the contiguous areas of building ground: Public money for building a bridge is therefore no longer neceſſary: But as the opening of this paſſage will communicate to the proprietors and inhabitants of George's ſquare, Nicolſon's ſtreet, &c. ſeveral new benefits and accommodations as citizens, it is unqueſtionably reaſonable that they ſhould pay a part of the public taxes of the city. An extenſion of the royalty would ſubject them to the whole: But as that meaſure may probably be inconvenient or diſagreeable to all parties, it is propoſed, that, inſtead of extending the royalty,

the property in houſes built and to be built in the ſuburbs to the ſouth, ſhall be ſubjected to an equitable proportion of the land-tax or ceſs payable to his Majeſty by the city of Edinburgh; and which proportion will be about three and a half per cent. on the real rent of the houſes.—It is propoſed, that no tax nor revenue whatſoever ſhall be demanded of the inhabitants of thoſe diſtricts, for the uſes or advantage of the city; although it is poſſible, indeed very probable, if we may form a judgement from the effects of the preſent bridge, that the one now propoſed will diminiſh the value of property, and conſequently the amount of revenue, in ſome quarters of the city.—It is propoſed, alſo, to communicate to the inhabitants of the ſouth ſide, the benefit of a water-pipe, from a reſervoir to be built in Heriot's garden, or Briſto-ſtreet; provided three hundred families ſhall ſubſcribe to take private pipes on the ſame conditions with the inhabitants of the new town, viz. 20 s. per annum, and the expence of laying the proportion of the pipe oppoſite to each houſe.

The revenue now levied in the city, for the ſupport of the poor, is two per cent. on the valued rent of houſes; thoſe of the members of the College of Juſtice, whoſe valued rent is about 12,000 l. Sterling, excepted. The amount of this tax, laſt year, was about 550 l. Sterling; and, by a Memorial from the Managers of the Charity Work-houſe, it is declared, that an addition of at leaſt 500 l. Sterling per annum is neceſſary, to prevent that eſtabliſhment from running deeply in debt. The truth of their declaration is abundantly proved, by the neceſſity there has been for numerous and large ſubſcriptions during the laſt forty years. The expence of theſe ſubſcriptions has hitherto fallen on the benevolent alone; and not, as the expence of every ſuch inſtitution ſhould do, on all who can afford it. The Managers ſtill owe about 1800 l. Sterling, notwithſtanding the very liberal ſubſcription in March laſt; on which, and former occaſions, many members of the College of Juſtice contributed very largely.

The impoſt on wine, ſpirits, and porter, has been much complained of. The neceſſity of levying it at the ports of the city, prevents the demolition of theſe ports, and of the cumberſome town-wall. But the ſtrongeſt objection to the impoſt is, that, in order to obtain by it a revenue of 1100 l. Sterling, no leſs than 1800 l. Sterling is levied on the citizens; the balance of 700 l. Sterling being exhauſted by ſalaries to collectors, clerks, waiters, porters, ſpies, informers, and by the profit of the contractors. It is intended to aboliſh this tax, and to procure a ſubſtitution for it, by the mode hereafter to be mentioned.

The impoſt being aboliſhed; avenues being opened to all thoſe parts of the ſuburbs, 400 or 500 yards from the Parliament-houſe, which are free of city taxes, and city juriſdiction; and the College of Juſtice, in former times ambulatory, being now decidedly ſtationary; no pretence can be formed, no argument urged, in ſupport of the invidious and partial exemption from city-taxes, enjoyed by the members of the College of Juſtice. It is believed, there is no example of ſuch a privilege in any other part of the iſland. The plauſible reaſons which formerly ſupported it will be entirely removed, ſhould the plans propoſed be carried into execution; and ſurely there exiſts not, in favour of the exemption, the plea of inferior wealth, or of leſs profitable buſineſs. Indeed, it is now well known, that many reſpectable characters on the Bench, in the Faculty of Advocates, and in the ſociety of Clerks to the Signet, &c. diſapprove of the privilege, and are willing to renounce it. It is hoped their ſentiments will be adopted by all who belong to the College of Juſtice; eſpecially as it is not propoſed to ſubject them to any ſhare of the tax of watch-money, 1250 l. Sterling per annum, which is to be paid in future, as it is at preſent, by bankers, merchants, and tradeſmen only.—It will alſo appear, by the ſtates annexed hereto, that a member of the College of Juſtice, poſſeſſing a houſe of 50 l. of real rent, will pay hereafter only 32 s. per annum more of taxes, to the King and city conjunctly, than he paid of ceſs alone to the King in 1757 and 1758; ſo much has the extenſion of the city, and the increaſed value of property, diminiſhed the proportion of ceſs on each houſe.

The expence of lighting the city has hitherto been defrayed out of the city's ordinary revenue: But there is no law directing that expence to be paid from that revenue: It has hitherto been a voluntary donation, and amounts at this time to about 450 l. Sterling per annum.—In almoſt all the cities of England, and

ſin

in ſeveral in Scotland, a tax is levied by commiſſioners, for the purpoſe of lighting the various ſtreets and lanes: A ſimilar tax, under commiſſioners, is propoſed for Edinburgh; and 700 l. or 800 l. Sterling per annum will be required to light it in a complete manner.

The valued rent of the city is juſt now about 46,000 l. Sterling. The ceſs, being levied from property, is ſo much per cent. per annum on that ſum, without deduction for poor tenants; but the annuity and poor-money being levied from the tenants, it is only effective on about 42,000 l. Sterling, there being 4000 l. Sterling deducted for poor tenants, &c.

The ceſs payable to his Majeſty by Edinburgh, when the land tax is at 4 s. per pound, is about - L. 2850
The collector's ſalary, and expence of fire-engines, and firemen, uſually levied with the ceſs, is, per annum, about 400

L. 3250

The above ſum is paid thus:

By the inhabitants of Leith, about L. 270
Ditto of Canongate, about 190
6 per cent. on 46,000 l. valued rent of Edinburgh, - 2760
Ceſs on trade, about - 30

L. 3250

The propoſition for paying it hereafter, is,

3 per cent. on the real rent of houſes, built and to be built, on the ſouth ſide of the city, at preſent about 14,000 l. valuation, is - L. 490
Ditto per cent. on Canongate real rent, at preſent about 10,000 l. valuation, - - 350
Ditto per cent. on Leith real rent, at preſent about 12,000 l. valuation, - 420

L. 1260

The remainder by $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the valuation of the city, 46,000 l. - - 2070

N. B. This makes a ſurplus of 80 l. L. 3330

It is hoped the inhabitants of the Canongate will not object to this additional charge of ceſs, about 160 l. Sterling above what they now pay, it being a very moderate ſubſtitution for the impoſt: It will amount to about 18 s. upon a houſe of 50 l. rent, which is much leſs than the average amount of the impoſt for every ſuch houſe.--It is alſo expected that the inhabitants of Leith will chearfully acquieſce in the ſum of 150 l. more than they now pay; the ſubſtitution for impoſt being equally favourable: The wine-merchants of Leith will alſo be benefited by the ſuppreſſion of the impoſts; and all the traders, by a meaſure which evidently tends to increaſe the buildings and inhabitants of Edinburgh and its environs.

The taxes due to the city on valued rent, are levied, as already mentioned, on the reduced ſum of 42,000 l. Sterling; but from this ſum muſt be deducted alſo about 12,000 l. Sterling for the valued rent of the members of the College of Juſtice: In fact, therefore, only about 30,000 l. of valuation pays the taxes.

The annuity for miniſters ſtipend, 6 per cent. is at preſent on about 30,000 l. about L. 1800
Poors rate, 2 per cent. on ditto, about - - 600

When the members of the College of Juſtice are ſubjected to all the city-taxes, watch-money 1250 l. Sterling per annum excepted, it is propoſed to levy them on all the inhabitants of the royalty thus:

4 per cent. on 42,000 l. for annuity, is - - L. 1680
N. B. This ſum is about 120 l. leſs than the preſent annuity.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on ditto for the poor, 1050
2 per cent. for lamps and lighting the city under commiſſioners, ſhould it be found neceſſary to levy ſo large a rate, - 840
1 per cent. as a ſubſtitution for part of the impoſt, when it is aboliſhed, - 420

$9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the valued rent. L. 3990

If 1050 l. per annum to the poor-houſe, which is 1800 l. in debt, appear too ſmall a ſum, the Lords of Seſſion, Barons of Exchequer, and Magiſtrates and Council, may be impowered to order $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 210 l. more, to be levied in times of dearth or neceſſity.

The city's ordinary revenue cannot afford a diminution of about 1100 l. per annum at preſent ariſing from the impoſt; that ſum is therefore propoſed to be made up thus:

420 l. by the before-mentioned tax of 1 per cent. on valued rent.
230 by a ſtent, to be annually aſcertained by the ſtent-maſters, on taverns, public houſes, and porter cellars, inſtead of their proportion of impoſt.
450 at preſent paid out of the city's revenue for lighting, and which will be ſaved when the lamp-tax is eſtabliſhed.
1100 l.

Plans for eſtabliſhing a Bridewell, and for remodelling the town-guard, ſo as to give a more effectual protection to property, have been propoſed by very reſpectable gentlemen: It is hoped they may be ſoon carried into execution, without any additional annual charge on the citizens.

Among many other advantages reſulting from carrying into execution the propoſed plan for a ſouth bridge, which will occur to every perſon of reflection who ſhall attentively conſider it, it may not be improper to mention one that cannot be ſuppoſed generally known, and which muſt be intereſting to all, but eſpecially to thoſe who have had their education in the univerſity of Edinburgh.

The mean and unworthy appearance of he buildings allotted for the uſe of the univerſity, which are not merely incommodious, but hardly ſufficient for the accommodation of the Profeſſors and their ſtudents, has long been a ſubject of common obſervation and juſt regret; and plans have at different times been ſuggeſted for building a new college, more worthy of the city and of the univerſity. By the propoſed plan for a ſouth bridge, there will be left, in the moſt public part, and almoſt in the centre of the city, an ample area of 230 feet long, and 80 feet deep, for the front of a college. And there is reaſon to hope, that, in a little time, funds may be procured for building a college, that ſhall be at once a public ornament to Edinburgh, and in every reſpect worthy of that univerſity, which has done ſo much honour to this country, and been of ſuch eſſential ſervice to this city.

The taxes now propoſed, do not exceed 2 s. 3 d. in the pound of real rent for land-tax, miniſters ſtipend, poor, lamps, and police; which, it is preſumed, is leſs than they amount to in any other great city; and, ſhould they be adopted, the following ſtates will exhibit a comparative view of the taxes, as they were formerly, as they are at preſent, and as they will be in time coming.

S T A T E I.

A member of the college of juſtice, poſſeſſing a houſe of 50 l. real, or 40 l valued rent, paid, in 1757 and 1758, of ceſs to the King, 10 per cent. - - L. 4 0 0

S T A T E II.

A perſon, not of the college of juſtice, poſſeſſing a houſe of 50 l. real, or 40 l. valued rent, pays this year,

6 per cent. ceſs to the King -	L.	2 8 0
6 per cent. annuity to the city for miniſters - - -		2 8 0
2 per cent. rate to the poor -		0 16 0
Impoſt, ſuppoſed - -		2 0 0
	L.	7 12 0

N. B. Bankers, merchants, and tradeſmen, pay, beſides the above, the whole of the 1250 l. watch-money,

S T A T E III.

Every citizen, members of the college of juſtice included, will, by the new plan, pay as follows, on a houſe of 50 l. real, or 40 l. valued rent:

4½ per cent. ceſs to the King -	L.	1 16 0
4 per cent. annuity to the city for miniſters - -		1 12 0
2½ per cent. to the poor -		1 0 0
2 per cent. for lighting -		0 16 0
1 per cent. ſubſtitution for impoſt		0 8 0
	L.	5 12 0

N. B. Bankers, merchants, and tradeſmen, ſtill paying the whole of the 1250 l. per annum watch-money.

S T A T E IV.

By ſtate 1ſt, it appears, that a member of the college of juſtice paid, in 1757 and 1758, of ceſs, on a houſe of 50 l. per annum, real rent - L. 4 0 0

By ſtate 3d, it appears he will, in time coming, pay, in whole of ceſs, annuity, poor's money, lamp money, &c. on a houſe of 50 l. real rent - - 5 12 0

Difference, L. 1 12 0

which is 3 l. 4 s. on a houſe of 100 l. rent, and 16 s. on one of 25 l. rent; ſums ſurely ſo inconſiderable, that no regard for them ſhould obſtruct an arrangement ſo juſt and rational in its principles, and ſo beneficial to the public in general.

The author of theſe propoſitions is under obligations, either in public or private life, to many individuals in the various diſtricts and ſocieties, whoſe intereſts are concerned in this plan: He has no wiſh to promote the intereſt of any one claſs of men, by injuring another: He hopes he has ſtated the facts, at leaſt it was his intention to do ſo, with preciſion. If any individual perceives, or thinks he perceives, any errors in the preceding repreſentation, with reſpect either to the facts that are ſtated, the propriety of the plans, or the reaſonableneſs of the taxes propoſed, it is hoped he will ſtate his objections with candour, that no narrow prejudices, nor party ſpirit, may interpoſe, to fruſtrate intentions, formed for the benefit of the poor, the accommodation of the rich, the improvement and embelliſhment of the city, and the general good of all concerned.

Edinburgh, 10th November 1784.

The

The following account of the proceedings of the Faculty of Advocates upon the foregoing Propoſals, may be depended upon as authentic.

THE Faculty met in a very numerous meeting on December 20. by ſpecial appointment, and upon circular letters from the ſecretary, in conſequence of the printed paper or pamphlet, *by a Citizen*, (which has been underſtood to have come from the Lord Provoſt, and has been publiſhed in the newſpapers), and of a letter from the Lord Provoſt to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas; which having been by him laid before the Faculty at a former meeting, had by their order been printed, although it was not an *official* letter to Mr Dundas, as *Dean* of Faculty, or deſired *as ſuch* to be communicated.

The Dean, after he had taken the chair, mentioned in general the ſubject the Faculty were met to deliberate upon, referring to the above paper and letter.

Mr Mackintoſh then roſe, and, after ſome obſervations upon the printed paper, and the manner in which it had come into the hands of the Faculty, which laid no foundation for proceeding upon it as of any *authority*, ſaid, he nevertheleſs thought the Faculty were on this occaſion called upon to come to ſome reſolution with regard to the privileges of the College of Juſtice, that might be the baſis of any proceedings whatever on the ſubject they were called together to deliberate upon; and therefore, reſerving himſelf to the more particular diſcuſſion of the papers now on the table, when fit or neceſſary to enter into them, he moved a reſolution, which, after ſtriking out ſome words by conſent, reſpecting the oath taken by Advocates at their admiſſion, to maintain the privileges of the College of Juſtice, ſtood as follows.

Reſolved, That the privileges of the College of Juſtice are an ancient, an honourable, and a well-founded diſtinction, eſtabliſhed by the laws of the land in favour of the members of that body, in conſideration of their public character and office, by which they ſtand related to the whole nation at large, and as an acknowledgement of the benefits and advantages derived from the reſidence of the Supreme Courts of Juſtice to the places where theſe Courts have been or might be held: That they are a conſiderable mark of the rank and dignity of this Faculty, and a valuable badge of our independence of the juriſdiction and impoſitions of any local corporation or community whatſoever, of whoſe particular privileges, to which the relative burdens correſpond, we can have no participation; and therefore are not affected with the burdens to which, by their conſtitution, they are liable: And that we will maintain the ſaid privileges of the College of Juſtice.

My Lord Advocate afterwards read a motion which he propoſed to make, for appointing a committee to conſider and inquire into the matter contained in the papers which had been laid before the Faculty, and to report.

This was oppoſed; and it was inſiſted, that no new motion could be received till that firſt made had been diſpoſed of; which having been ſeconded, a long debate enſued, upon the ſubject at large. And the Lord Advocate having, in the courſe of the debate, declared his readineſs to paſs from the motion he had intimated his deſign to make, and to agree to the reſolution made by Mr Mackintoſh, which ſeemed to be agreeable to the general ſenſe of the meeting,

Mr Maclaurin, towards the cloſe of the debate, propoſed an amendment to the reſolution moved by Mr Mackintoſh, by adding theſe words: "At the ſame time the Faculty declare they will be ready to receive any reaſonable propoſal from the Town-council of Edinburgh for the improvement of the city, altho' it ſhould affect their privileges." Upon which he meant to take the ſenſe of the Faculty.

The queſtion having been accordingly put upon the amendment propoſed, Whether it ſhould ſtand part of the reſolution, or Not? it was carried in the negative, 41 to 29; majority 12: many members having withdrawn before the vote was put, upon agreements to tie off between thoſe who were of oppoſite ſides as to the queſtion.

And the amendment having been ſo *negatived*, the reſolution moved by Mr Mackintoſh, as in the above terms, was agreed to *nemine contradicente*.

[*Although it is a conſiderable time ſince the foregoing Propoſals for erecting a South Bridge made their appearance, and though the plan there ſuggeſted has now given place to another; yet we truſt our readers will not think it an improper article for the Scots Magazine, as it contains important information relative to the revenues of the city.*]

On

On MEMORY.

[From Diſſertations, Moral and Critical, by James Beattie, LL. D. [See vol. 45. p. 372.]

Inſtances of total and temporary loſſes of Memory.

IT may be proper to remark, that a ſound ſtate of the brain does, in fact, ſeem to be neceſſary to the right exerciſe of memory, as well as of our other intellectual powers. Memory is often ſuſpended during ſleep, and is alſo impaired by diſtemper, by old age, and by ſudden and violent accidents. Thucydides, in his account of the plague at Athens, relates, that ſome perſons ſurvived that dreadful diſeaſe, with ſuch a total loſs of memory, that they forgot their friends, themſelves, and every thing elſe. I have read of a perſon, who, falling from the top of a houſe, forgot all his acequaintance, and even the faces of his own family; and of a learned author, who, on receiving a blow on the head by a folio dropping from its ſhelf, loſt all his learning, and was obliged to ſtudy the alphabet a ſecond time. There goes a ſtory of another great ſcholar, who, by a like accident, was deprived, not of all his learning, but only of his Greek. One may queſtion ſome of theſe facts, but what follows is certainly true. I know a clergyman, who, upon recovering from a fit of apoplexy about ſixteen years ago*, was found to have forgotten all the tranſactions of the four years immediately preceding; but remembered, as well as ever, what had happened before that period. The newſpapers of the time were then a great amuſement to him, for almoſt every thing he found in them was matter of ſurpriſe; and during the period I ſpeak of, ſome very important events had taken place, particularly the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, and many of the victories of the laſt war. By degrees he recovered what he had loſt, partly by the ſpontaneous revival of his memory, and partly by information. He is ſtill alive, though old and infirm; and as intelligent as people of his age commonly are.—I may further mention, that I have ſeveral times in my life been in a ſwoon: twice, as I remember, by falls from a horſe; and once, on going ſuddenly to a great fire, from the damp air of a winter night; and that, on each occaſion, I obſerved, as others in like caſes have done, that when I recovered, I had utterly forgotten what happened juſt before the deliquium came on, and was not a little ſurpriſed when the perſons preſent told me of the circumſtances. A like failure of memory I have once and again been conſcious of, when awake and in health, on being ſtartled at ſome alarming incident. Theſe facts prove, that our ſoul and body are cloſely united, and do mutually affect each other; and that, by diſorders in the brain and other contiguous parts, the intellectual powers may be diſcompoſed. But from theſe facts we are not warranted to infer, either that the brain is the organ of memory, or that impreſſions are made on it by what we externally or internally perceive; or that, ſuppoſing them to be made, they are at all neceſſary to remembrance.

* It was, I think, in the year 1761.

Memory ſtrengthened by whipping.

That is likely to be long remembered, which at its firſt appearance affects the mind with a lively ſenſation, or with ſome pleaſurable or painful feeling. Thus we remember more exactly what we have ſeen, than what we have only heard of; and that which awakened any powerful emotion, as joy, ſorrow, wonder, ſurpriſe, love, indignation, than that which we beheld with indifference. Here we diſcern the reaſon of a cruel piece of policy, which is ſaid to be practiſed in ſome communities, and was once, I believe, in this; that of going round the lands once a-year, and at every land-mark ſcourging one or two boys, who were taken along for that purpoſe. For it was preſumed, that thoſe boys could never forget the places where they had ſuffered pain; and would of courſe be able, when grown up, or grown old, to give teſtimony concerning the boundaries, if any diſpute ſhould ariſe on that ſubject.

Different appearances of Memory.

The appearances of memory are not the ſame in all men, nor in the ſame man at all times. Inſtances are recorded of extraordinary memory. Themiſtocles made himſelf maſter of the Perſian language in one year; and could call by their names all the citizens of Athens, whoſe number was 20,000. Cyrus knew the name of every ſoldier in his army; Creſſus ſpoke every dialect of the Greek tongue; and Julius Cæſar could dictate to three ſecretaries at once, on three different ſubjects.

Portius

Portius Latro, as we learn from Seneca, his intimate friend, remembered every thing that he committed to writing, though he wrote with the greateſt rapidity, and never forgot a word of what he had once remembered. The ſame author relates, that Cineas, who had gone to Rome as ambaſſador from King Pyrrhus, did, on the day after his arrival, though he had never been there before, ſalute every ſenator, and a great number of the Roman people, by their names: that another perſon, whoſe name is not recorded, on hearing a poet read a new poem, claimed it as his own; and, for a proof, rehearſed it from beginning to end, which the real author could not do: and that Hortenſius, after ſitting a whole day at a public ſale, gave an account from memory, in the evening, of all the things ſold, with the prices, and the names of the purchaſers; and that this account, when compared with what had been taken in writing by a notary, was found to be exact in every particular. I might alſo mention the noted ſtory of the mathematician Wallis, who, in bed, and with his eyes ſhut, extracted the cube root from a number conſiſting of thirty figures. Such force of memory is wonderful; but, as an ingenious author obſerves *, we have no more reaſon to repine at the want of it, than at our not having the ſtrength of Samſon, or the ſwiftneſs of Achilles. If, in the diſtribution of good, our ſhare be equal to that of moſt other men, it becomes us to be content and thankful. In fact, though ſome men have no great capacity for that ſort of learning which is found in books, there are few whoſe memory is not equal to all the common affairs of life; and there is not perhaps one rational being, whoſe memory is unſuſceptible of improvement.

Some men of good underſtanding complain of the weakneſs of their memory: perhaps becauſe they forget many things they wiſh to remember; or find themſelves deficient in the knowledge of that to which in the early part of life they were inattentive. And ſometimes, no doubt, this may be affectation; for there are people in the world who would have us believe, that their knowledge is derived rather from their own ſagacity, than from the information of other men. But, in fact, no perſon of good ſenſe can with reaſon complain of any great natural defect in this way. For, without experience and knowledge, it is impoſſible, in the common affairs of life, either to act or to think aright; and, where memory is preternaturally defective, experience and knowledge will be deficient in proportion; and imprudent conduct and abſurd opinion are the neceſſary conſequence.

But, though to ſoundneſs of judgement memory be eſſential, it does not follow, that they who have great memory have always ſound judgement. Extraordinary powers of remembrance are ſometimes coupled with a childiſh underſtanding. I have heard a boy, whoſe faculties were in other reſpects rather below the ordinary pitch, repeat the greateſt part of a ſermon after once hearing it. In the early part of youth, and long before judgement is mature, the memory is often very tenacious, even when no pains have been taken to improve it: and there are inſtances of men, who, by reading too much, and overloading their memories, have fallen into a ſtate of weakneſs little ſhort of inſanity. That too much learning *may* make one mad, is an old opinion; and examples are not wanting to juſtify it, even at this day.

Yet neither, on the other hand, is extraordinary memory any proof of a defective underſtanding. Themiſtocles, Cæſar, Cicero, Seneca, and many others that might be mentioned, were men of the greateſt abilities, as well as of very great memory. Perhaps it will be found, that without extraordinary memory there is ſeldom or never extraordinary genius; but that great genius does not always accompany great memory.

Improvement of Memory.

I can propoſe nothing more effectual than frequent exerciſe, and a habit of ſtrict attention. He who is ambitious to acquire this talent, will ſet apart certain portions of his time, for the purpoſe of exerciſing his memory, either by recollecting what was formerly imprinted on it, or by making new attainments. And that this exerciſe may be the more amuſing, as well as uſeful, he will be careful not to load his memory with frivolous things, or inelegant compoſitions, or with what he does not perfectly underſtand. Nor is it my advice, that he ſhould, on theſe occaſions, confine himſelf

* Idler, N° 74. —— Other examples of extraordinary memory, ſee Plin. Hiſt. vii. 24.

ſelf to ſerious matters, though they no doubt claim his firſt regard: humorous writing, and jocular converſation, when friendly to virtue and good manners, are a great relief to the mind; and I once knew a boy, who having been, by the indiſcreet zeal of his mother, kept continually poring on ſermons, and obliged to commit them to memory, loſt his other faculties, and became ſtupid. Hiſtorical narrative, and poetical deſcription, are alſo very proper for exerciſing remembrance, and at the ſame time for amuſing the fancy. I have already recommended habits of attention, and pointed out the method of recollecting, from time to time, what we are reading, or have been hearing *.

What we have been doing, is alſo a matter on which we cannot too often exerciſe our memory. Seaſons of ſelf-examination, at which our paſt actions, thoughts, and purpoſes, paſs in review before us, to be approved if we find them right, and condemned and rectified where they appear to have been wrong, are recommended by the divine and the philoſopher, as indiſpenſably requiſite to moral improvement. They are not leſs ſo to intellectual proficiency. They ſerve to give us clear ideas of ourſelves and of other men; to methodize our experience, and fix it in the mind; to enlarge and correct our knowledge of human affairs; and ſo to prepare us both for buſineſs and for converſation. They are particularly neceſſary, when we are engaged in very active ſcenes; for then ideas paſs through the mind ſo rapidly, that, without habitual recollection, we muſt forget a great deal of what it is our intereſt to remember. Some men keep a record of the moſt remarkable occurrences of their life. They who fill ſtations of importance ought certainly to do ſo; after the example of Cæſar, and Cicero, and moſt of the great men of ancient times. And, though I will not affirm that this is equally the duty of others, I beg leave to ſay, that of ſeveral perſons in the middle and lower ranks of life, whom I have known to be punctual in this reſpect, I never heard one regret the time which he had employed on his journal.

Converſation improves Memory,

Both in the retentive power, and in the talent of ready recollection. But, for the benefit of ſome young perſons, it may be neceſſary to ſubjoin a caution or two, in regard to this matter. For, at ſo great an expence as that of delicacy, we muſt not ſeek, either to acquire learning, or to improve remembrance.

Now, in company, it is our duty to adapt ourſelves to the innocent humours and ways of thinking of thoſe with whom we converſe; and it is indelicate to obtrude our concerns upon them, or give ſcope to any of thoſe peculiarities of behaviour, that diſtinguiſh our own profeſſion, or the ſmall ſocieties to which we are accuſtomed. The violation of this rule is called pedantry. It is offenſive to perſons of polite manners, and conveys a mean idea of the man in whom it is become habitual. And for this there is good reaſon. The converſation of ſuch a man ſhews, that he does not deſerve the attention of others, becauſe he is always thinking of himſelf; that he has not enlargement of mind for conceiving the circumſtances and ſentiments of his company, no tenderneſs and generoſity of nature to take part in them, or ſympathiſe with them; and that his cuſtomary aſſociates, among whom he has contracted or confirmed theſe evil habits, muſt be equally narrow-minded with himſelf.—Therefore, unleſs called upon to do ſo, by the company, or by thoſe who have a right to preſide in it, the ſoldier ought not to expatiate on military affairs, nor the traveller on his adventures, nor the hunter on hounds and foxes, nor the farmer on his improvements, nor the ſcholar on his authors. Soldiers with ſoldiers, farmers with farmers, and learned men with learned men, may talk in their reſpective trades; becauſe in this way they may pleaſe and inſtruct one another: but, where people are of different purſuits and characters, the converſation ought to be general, and ſuch as all preſent, eſpecially thoſe to whom particular reſpect is due, may be ſuppoſed to underſtand, and to reliſh. And, how much ſoever one may be impreſſed with what we have been reading or meditating, and however deſirous we may be to digeſt and remember it, we are not intitled to make it an object of general attention, unleſs we have reaſon to believe it will be generally agreeable.

Extracts

* See Vol. 45. p. 286. [Magazine for June 1783.] for the Eſſay on Attention here referred to.

Extracts from an authentic Journal of the Siege of Gibraltar concluded. [p. 616.].

1780. *Nov.* 1. A Snow from the weſtward, taken coming in. Fired ſeveral well-directed ſhells into the enemy's chandelier. 3*d*, Laſt night two ſoldiers let themſelves down by a rope, at Zoca battery; they then ſtripped, and ſwam it. They will probably be drowned. This happened: the bodies were found the 8*th*. The enemy have extended their chandelier. A firing at night, at ſea. A veſſel ſeemed to blow up. 11*th*, Laſt night fired from all our batteries facing the Iſthmus. 12*th*, This morning a large polacre, from the weſt, ſtood in for the Bay, with little wind at north-weſt; the gun-boats went out to meet her; ſhe fired at them, and they at her, conſtantly keeping within muſket ſhot: they covered the veſſel frequently with round and grape ſhot. The veſſel returned the fire faintly, but kept ſtanding on, the enemy afraid to board her. Some xebecks ſtretched down on her, and fired a broadſide or two. At laſt ſhe got under our guns, which played briſkly on the enemy, and obliged them to decamp. She proves to be the Young Sabine, Capt. M'Clorg, from London, in eighteen days, with flour and other neceſſaries—a noble ſupply!—ſhe is 200 tons burden, eighteen men. She was almoſt torn to pieces, not leſs than twenty-nine ſhot ſtruck her in the rigging; one man wounded. 12*th*, This afternoon a Minorca bark got in, with ſupplies from Mahon, amidſt a number of Spaniſh cruiſers, who took her for one of their own veſſels. 14*th*, This morning a Tartan, a little to the eaſtward of the hill, made ſignals for aſſiſtance from hence, which our navy gentry did not ſeem to underſtand, as no boats went out: ſhe got within long-gun-ſhot of Europa, when ſhe was boarded and carried off by a Spaniſh lugger's boat. The Tartan's crew made their eſcape here in their own boat. This veſſel had ſupplies from Minorca. 15*th*, Laſt night a firing in the Bay, a brig taken. 17*th*, An attack at night by the gun-boats, while the enemy ſtrengthened their chandelier. In the morning thouſands of ſand-bags piled on it; an excellent cover from our upper batteries. 19*th*, A gun burſt on the King's battery, killed a bombardier, and wounded three others. Firing from the gun-boats, and working on the Iſthmus every night. In ſearching for a ſerjeant of the 73d, miſſing, found two ſkeletons of ſoldiers behind the rock. The enemy finiſhing a new 12 gun battery; they plunder the Landport-gardens, night and day, and, in ſpite of our fire, behave with aſtoniſhing intrepidity. General Alvarez, who commands the enemy, viſits the lines once or twice a-week, we know him by his uniform and ſuite: on theſe occaſions it is the etiquette never to fire into the lines. 30*th*, The enemy have got a number of fire-ſhips. When our convoy arrives, we muſt keep a ſharp look-out, otherwiſe the enemy will attempt to burn our ſhips. I wiſh we had eighteen or twenty gun-boats, carrying a twenty-four pounder each, with thirty or forty men: two of theſe are equal to a frigate in calm weather. If we had had a few of theſe, under an enterpriſing naval commander, we might have brought in abundance of ſupplies, by ſeizing neutral veſſels, and ſaving many of our own that were taken. I am perſuaded, too, that with ſuch boats we might cannonade the enemy's camp, and enfilade their lines and chandelier, in calm nights, without any riſk, as they would be a ſmall object for the enemy to fire at. Thoſe that the Spaniards have are about thirty or forty tons burden, very low in the water, carrying one very large triangular ſail, and rowing fourteen or fifteen oars on each ſide: the gun peeps over the prow of the boat, and is always elevated? but, I am informed, they can fire nearly point-blank, if they pleaſe, by lifting out a ſliding-board in the prow, which forms a port:—they ſail very faſt, and keep well up to the wind.—I ſay, with a few of theſe boats we might ſet fire to the fire-ſhips that are at Orange Grove, and deſtroy their xebecks.

Dec. 1. This afternoon ſeveral ſignals were made at the towers, of an enemy being to the eaſtward; a large ſhip appeared ſtanding for the rock, two xebecks in chace of her. The gun-boats ſoon got a-breaſt of her, and fired at her; ſhe returned the fire, and about noon got cloſe under Europa, unhurt. This ſhip proves to be the Antigallican letter of marque, of twenty-four guns, and ſeventy men, from Smyrna, in ballaſt. Our pavement as far as Southport dug up, 60 Catholics, 30 Jews, and 20 Britiſh inhabitants, employed in it. 9*th*, A ten-inch ſhell from the Old Mole penetrated the centre of the chandelier. We

are now only making experiments: when we begin in earneſt, it is expected we ſhall be able to ſhake and fire this work. Three ſettees from Minorca, and a brig from Leghorn, with wines and neceſſaries, got in. The enemy's approaches come on apace. 14*th*, We are laying heavy cannon in the ſand behind the Old Mole, to ſend red hot ſhot into the enemy's artillery-park. The enemy's approaches brought cloſe to their chandelier. Begun a new work, an epaulment, from the eaſt angle of the chandelier, extending towards the centre Stone Guard-houſe. 17*th*, Extended this work thirty yards. 19*th*, More extended; and an Engliſh ſloop taken. 21*ſt*, This afternoon repeated ſignals were made, of an enemy being in ſight to the weſtward: the gun-boats all got out, then two large xebecks attempted it, but were becalmed. Soon after a ſmall xebeck, from towards Ceuta, ſtretched acroſs this way, having Engliſh colours hoiſted, and firing guns as a ſignal to the xebecks. At noon a cutter appeared, ſtanding for Europa, from the Barbary ſhore: ſhe was fired on by the gun-boats, but happily got in ſafe. She proves to be the Speedwell cutter, expreſs with diſpatches for our Governor. She was boarded off Ceuta, by a ſmall lugger, on which occaſion, the captain (Mr Gibſon) received a wound by a ſmall ſhot. The lugger was very roughly treated, and many men killed. The corpſe of a man of the 56th regiment was yeſterday found behind the rock, with both arms and one leg broke. 22*d*, A ſloop coming in taken. 23*d*, Arrived the Hannah privateer, Venture, from London and Liſbon, with butter, cheeſe, beef, pork, and other proviſions: An excellent ſupply. 24*th*, The Kitty and Polly, of Liverpool, got in during the night, laden with butter, cheeſe, potatoes, and 300 barrels of flour: A noble ſupply! One or two more ſuch cargoes would fill the place. 29*th*, Two veſſels with Mooriſh colours taken by the enemy. Our boats took a Spaniſh bark in the Bay. 31*ſt*, The Patron, Capello, from Minorca, with brandy and proviſions: a glorious ſupply! From the ſeveral veſſels lately got in, Providence ſeems to ſmile on us again.

1781, *Jan.* 11. The two Mooriſh veſſels carried in by the Spaniards the 29th ult. brought over Conſul Logie, and all the Britiſh ſubjects, from Tangier and Tetuan, the Emperor of Morocco having ordered them away, as he had farmed his ports to the Spaniards, whom he now calls his beſt friends. 16*th*, A brig from Madeira, with 70 pipes of wine. 18*th*, The Tartar, a private cutter from England, in 14 days, with proviſions, had a letter of marque againſt the Dutch; the Governor alſo iſſued them. 20*th*, Early to-day the ſerjeant commanding Bayſide guard, took an opportunity to get over the paliſading, and deſerted to the enemy. He walked gently on, while his own guard, and other parts, fired on him, apparently very indifferent whether he was ſhot or not. After pauſing ſome time, as if undetermined what to do, he proceeded on, and got into the enemy's work. This unhappy man, it ſeems, has been a long time in the 56th regiment, bore an excellent character, was paymaſter to the company, and lately kept a meſs for officers; but getting into debt, was drove to commit that deſperate act. He has left behind him a wife and two children. 23*d*, In the night, ſailed for Minorca, the Hannah, Venture, of 20 guns, and the Young Sabine, Maclorg, of 10 guns. The enemy did not miſs them until between eight and nine in the morning; for, owing to the height of the hill, which throws a ſhade on the water under the walls, they cannot ſee our veſſels from their ſide, until the ſun is far above the horizon. A large xebeck ſtood to the eaſtward; but they had twelve hours advance of her. 28*th*, The Tartar, Robert Brown, a large ſhip from Leghorn, with wine, brandy, oil, and other neceſſaries: an excellent ſupply! 30*th*, Two ſmall veſſels from Minorca.

Feb. 9. Arrived the Saliſbury cutter, 22 guns, from Minorca, homeward bound. 19*th*, A large polacre from Minorca, in five days, with an excellent cargo of wine, brandy, ſugar, and other articles. 21*ſt*, A brig from Minorca, with liquors, &c. in ſix days. 28*th*, A Genoeſe brig, with raiſins, brought in by the crew.

March 4. A ſnow from Algiers, taken coming in. 5*th*, A ſmall ſettee arrived from Minorca; enemy looking out ſharply. A ſoldier of the 72d deſerted from Landport. 8*th*, No baking this laſt fortnight for want of flour. Damaged biſcuit ſells at two reals (about 5¾ d.) a pound; fire-wood, 3 dollars, or 10 s. the quintal, 112 lb.; charcoal, 6 s. 8 d. the arrove; onions, 1 s. 10 d. per lb.;

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an old ox at 3 s. 8 d. per lb. Yet no diſtreſs among the people, except the Jews, who abſtain from pork and ſalt beef as unclean; they are dejected, and meagre as cameleons. 17*th*, A polacre and tartan, from Minorca with ſupplies. 28*th*, Tartar cutter, Gibſon, from Minorca with ſupplies; a Tuſcan polacre from Leghorn for Liverpool: ſhe ſailed again the 22d; but the wind failing, ſhe was boarded by the Spaniards: ſhe was laden with wine and raiſins: the enemy will ſee we are well ſtored with theſe articles. 24*th*, French flour, from Minorca, ſold at 3 l. 10 s. per quintal; coarſe ditto, half bran, 46 s. 8 d.; coarſe biſcuit, 4 l. 1 s. 8 d. 26*th*, A Spaniſh prize brought in, 120 tons, with wine, brandy, nuts, &c. 28*th*, Two ſoldiers of the 56*th* executed for burglary and robbery. 29*th*, Enterpriſe and Fortune ſailed for Mahon. A brig from Liſbon with proviſions taken. The crew did not manage properly.

April 3. A cutter from England with rum, and a few coals. Expect our fleet, from the Spaniſh ſhips returning. 11*th*, Spaniſh ſide all in agitation; numbers of ſignals. The Kite cutter arrived from our fleet, which ſhe left off Cadiz yeſterday. Joyful news! 12*th*, Our fleet and convoy under Adm. Darby were ſeen early entering the Streights mouth. Many of them entered the bay. The enemy's gun and mortar boats fired at them, but were obliged to retreat. The enemy now open their batteries on the land ſide, firing ſhot and ſhells into the town: the inhabitants fly to the ſouthward for ſafety. Some of the enemy's ſhells reach the New Mole, near two miles and a half; their ſhot beyond Southport. Great conflagration and deſtruction in the town. 13*th*, The enemy continue to fire as briſk as poſſible from the lines; ſeveral people killed and wounded: the gun and mortar boats attack the ſhipping. The town at this time is nothing but a ſcene of riot, drunkenneſs, deſtruction, and confuſion! The ſoldiers plundering without oppoſition, and committing every kind of atrocity. The inhabitants have had a few tents given them, to protect them from the weather. Upwards of 3000 ſhot and ſhells were this day fired from the enemy. 14*th*, The enemy's fire increaſes; ſtores and proviſions landing rapidly at New Mole. Roſia, and Camp Bay. The enemy's gun-boats harraſs the ſhipping in the bay exceedingly. 20*th*, To this day the enemy's fire has been exceſſive hot; greateſt part of the town deſtroyed by fire, ſhot, and ſhells; we reckon about 4000 to be fired by day and night. Our batteries do not fire on the enemy, except a ſhot or ſhell now and then. To-day the wind ſprung up eaſt; our fleet ſet ſail with all the empty tranſports that were ready to go. Thirteen colliers ſcuttled, and remain in the New Mole. Numbers of inhabitants gone home in the greateſt diſtreſs, after living many years in the garriſon, in comfortable, and ſome in genteel circumſtances. It were to be wiſhed, indeed, that a veil could for ever be thrown over the conduct of the troops at this period.

This was the ſecond time the garriſon was relieved. Had the enemy made a bold puſh about this time, and ſtormed the place, what number of men had we to oppoſe them!

Strength of the garriſon at Adm. Darby's departure, 20th April 1781.

3 colonels, 8 lieutenant-colonels, 8 majors, 60 captains, 98 lieutenants, 34 enſigns, 344 ſerjeants, 174 drummers, 4710 rank and file;—artillery, with officers included, 566; artificers company, 124.

The ſupplies brought by Adm. Darby were great indeed; not leſs than two years proviſions for the troops! But the inhabitants were ſtill ſufferers; ſeveral ſmall cargoes and private ventures came out with the fleet, but could not be landed, as the firing began both by ſea and land, which excluded every idea but that of immediate ſelf-preſervation: people were more anxious about a tent to cover them from the weather, than a ſtore-houſe; and the landing the king's proviſions prevented all private buſineſs from going on. The fleet was impatient to get away from the gun and mortar boats daily viſits; and the victuallers, &c. were as impatient to ſail under protection, and therefore returned with their cargoes and ventures. 15*th*, The enemy's fire ſlackens, now only about 2000 ſhot and ſhells a-day. 27*th*, Upwards of twenty veſſels from Minorca, with proviſions and liquors; alſo a veſſel with cattle from Algiers. 30*th*, Enemy's gun and mortar boats fired between 2 and 300 ſhot and ſhells.

May 4. Governor ordered all inhabitants to remove their timber and com-

buſtible matter out of their houſes in town, in twenty-four hours. The ſoldiers ſtripped the houſes moſt ſhamefully. A man of the 58th ordered for execution for plundering. *7th*, Gun and mortar boats fire 2 or 300 rounds every day. Several of the inhabitants killed and wounded. *28th*, Two veſſels from Leghorn and Minorca, with liquors, ſalt, and fruit. Two ſoldiers of the artificers ordered for execution for plundering the King's ſtores. *29th*, Laſt night the Enterpriſe, with a convoy of fifteen ſail, went for England. The Flora and Creſcent, and two Dutch frigates, paſſed the Streights to the weſtward. In the morning, heard repeated broadſides. *30th*, A ſoldier of the 58th executed for plundering.

June 1. Enemy fire about 600 ſhot a-day. The inhabitants retire to holes and caves. *3d*, Two ſerjeants killed, ſome men wounded. A tartan from Minorca taken; the crew got here in a boat. *9th*, A prodigious exploſion, with burſting of ſhells and a conflagration, in the enemy's camp. It is ſuppoſed above 1000 ſhells were deſtroyed. Mr Cadel brought over 105 Engliſh women and children, and 36 Jews and Jeweſſes.

July 3. Three ſoldiers wives whipped for buying ſtolen goods. We diſturb the enemy, by firing into their camp while they are at dinner, as they do us when in our beds. *7th*, This morning we diſcovered a brig in the gut, ſtanding for the bay, with light breezes at weſt; ſhe had two or three oars to leeward, as if to prevent her dropping to leeward. Signals were made at the towers, of an enemy. The gun-boats on this ſallied out from Algeſiras, and made towards her; when they got pretty near, ſhe opened her larboard ports, and fired on them; they alſo fired round and grape at her. A xebeck then got under way, and ſtood for her. One or two gun-boats (or prames) were towed out to protect her, ſhe being then within a league and a half of Europa. The xebeck was becalmed, and could not come up. However, after two hours cloſe engagement with the gun-boats, the brig got ſafe in, though very much ſhattered. She proves to be the Helena ſloop of war, Lieut. Roberts commander, in ſixteen days from Portſmouth, with diſpatches; ſhe had one man killed and ſome wounded. There were fourteen gun-boats upon her at one time, pouring grape into her as thick as hail. *13th*, A ſmall ſettee from Mahon taken. *17th*, A ſchooner came in from Faro with onions, ſalt, and fruit. *18th*, Another with the ſame, and ſome ſheep. The arrove of onions, or 25 lb. ſells at 10 s. 6 d.; grapes, 11 d. per lb.; an old ox, 3 s. 8 d. per lb.; mutton and goat, 4 s. 6 d. per lb.; veal, very ſcarce, 5 s. 6 d. per lb. Four hens ſold this day at 50 s. *19th*, Kite cutter in twenty-eight days from Sheerneſs, with diſpatches. *28th*, A ſhell from the mortar-boats fell through the hoſpital roof; moſt of the ſick, &c. got out before it exploded. One unhappy man, whoſe thigh was broke, could not ſtir; the ſhell fell upon his other thigh, and, when it burſt, ſhook him almoſt to pieces. *29th*, Between nine and ten laſt night, a ſhell fell into a houſe near the King's Baſtion, where Majors Mercier, Vignoles, and Capt. Burke, the town-major, were ſitting; it fell upon the latter's thigh; the other two ran out before it burſt. The town-major was blown up to the cieling when it exploded, and ſoon after died. The loſs we ſuſtain by the death of this valuable and promiſing young officer was regretted by every one. He was a loſs to ſociety, to the garriſon, and to his country. Laſt night the Helena and Kite ſloops ſailed for England. Flying Fiſh ordnance-cutter arrived.

Oct. 1. We fire 5 or 600 rounds a-day. *10th*, Enſ. Stevens of the 39th killed by a ſhell. *22d*, A heavy fire; two of the 72d deſerted. *30th*, A cutter taken coming in. *31ſt*, Anſon cutter, and four ſmall veſſels from Portugal with ſheep, poultry, and fruit. All the fruit and onions bought by the Governor for the hoſpitals. Thoſe in the ſcurvy perfectly cured in four days by eating lemons.

Nov. 4. Lieut. Fraſer of the 73d loſt a leg. The enemy has raiſed a new battery to annoy the ſhips at the New Mole. *13th*, Phœnix ordnance-cutter from England, Brig.-Gen. Roſs paſſenger. A large cutter taken coming in. *16th*, A ſhell from St Carlos fell near Picardo Vineyard, diſtance 4000 yards. A boat from Portugal with refreſhments. Two Walloon deſerters came in. *27th*, Yeſterday morning, between five and ſix, general orders were given for all the troops to repair to their reſpective quarters, and the wine-houſes to be immediately ſhut. The 12th and Hardenberg's regiments, with all the companies of grenadiers and light infantry

fantry of the garriſon, were ordered to aſſemble on the Red Sands, at twelve o'clock at night, where they were joined by a detachment of the royal artillery, another of the artificers company, and about 150 ſeamen; the whole compoſing a body of near 2000 men, under the command of Brig. Roſs, in order to make a *ſortie* for deſtroying the enemy's advanced batteries. The men aſſembled with the greateſt chearfulneſs imaginable; the artificers being provided with materials for burning and deſtroying the works. About two in the morning the whole body ſallied through Landport, and paſſed by Bayſide and Forbeſes, towards St Carlos. The Spaniſh patroles at the gardens, immediately on diſcovering our men, fired their pieces, and fled towards the lines. We took no notice of them, puſhed on, and ſtormed St Carlos, as well as the other new batteries. An officer and ſeveral Spaniſh ſoldiers were put to the ſword there; one artillery officer taken, who was compelled to produce the keys of the powder magazines. We then ſpiked ten mortars and eighteen pieces of cannon, which the enemy had mounted there: this done, we ſet fire to the whole work, which burnt moſt furiouſly, and the magazines blew up. Our troops then returned, in perfect order, to the garriſon, with the ſmall loſs of five men killed and twenty-one wounded. We brought in priſoners, one ſub-lieutenant of the Walloon guards, (Baron Helmſtadt), one ſub-lieutenant of artillery, and ten men. The whole buſineſs was executed within the ſpace of an hour. The enemy was ſtruck with ſuch ſurpriſe at this unexpected *coup-de-main*, that we ſuppoſe they deſerted their batteries at the lines, as there was very little fire from them during the tranſaction. This work of the enemy, thus deſtroyed, has coſt them immenſe labour and expence, as it was moſt completely finiſhed—It is ſuppoſed it muſt have ſtood them in fifteen millions of dollars, or 2,500,000l. *28th*, About three this morning the enemy, apprehending we were making another *ſortie*, opened all their batteries upon the Iſthmus, ſhowering abundance of grape-ſhot and muſketry: they beat to arms in the camp, and were all in motion: they continued their fire a long time, till a ſhell was fired from one of our upper batteries upon St Carlos, which convinced the enemy we had no troops there; on which they ceaſed firing.

The Governor's thanks to the troops yeſterday were as follows:

"The bravery and conduct of the officers, ſeamen, and ſoldiers, on this glorious occaſion, ſurpaſſes my beſt acknowledgements."

Dec. 7. An Engliſh cutter taken coming in; alſo a ſmall ſloop. *13th*, Phœnix and Unicorn cutters ſailed with all our letters for England. *19th*, Two ordnance-tranſports in twenty days from England. *21ſt*, Maj.-Gen. Roſs ſailed for Portugal, in his way to England. *29th*, Baron Helmſtadt, priſoner of war, who loſt a leg when St Carlos was ſtormed, died this morning, much regretted. He was put into a coffin, covered with black cloth, and decorated with elegant white furniture. The corpſe, dreſſed in full uniform, according to the cuſtom of Spain, was conducted, with a company of grenadiers, (the Governor and other principal officers marching in ſolemn proceſſion, and a band of muſic playing a dirge), to the water-ſide at New Mole, and there put into a boat—three vollies fired over the corpſe at putting off: the corpſe was then conducted under a flag of truce to the bottom of the bay, where a Spaniſh boat came to receive it.

1782, *Jan.* 4. The St Philip's Caſtle, a ſmall armed ſhip from Mahon, with twenty two Spaniſh priſoners; ſhe ſailed to the eaſtward on the 10th. *13th*, Two ordnance-tranſports ſailed for England. *16th*, Two cutters appeared from the weſtward; but the enemy following them very cloſe, they puſhed to the eaſtward. *17th*, Antonio Juanico, a Minorcan, who came from Faro with ſupplies, convicted as a ſpy, and ordered for execution on Feb. 4.: he was afterwards reſpited. *23d*, The enemy repairing their deſtroyed batteries on the Iſthmus. We ſet their faſcine works in St Carlos on fire, two or three times; they ſoon put it out with baſkets of ſand. *29th*, The two cutters ſeen on the 16th worked into the bay unperceived; they had ordnance-ſtores on board: the Tartar cutter alſo arrived from Liſbon, in three days.

Feb. 4. The proviſions, &c. by the three cutters, ſold as follows:—a ſheep, 13 l. 10 s.; Port wine, per doz. 1l. 15 s.; hyſon tea, per lb. 1 l. 1 s.; ham, 2 s.; corned beef, 1 s. 2 d.; potatoes, 1 s. 6d.; lemons,

lemons, 14 dollars the hundred, 21. 6 s. 8 d.

Before theſe arrivals, hyſon ſold at ten and twelve dollars a lb. *10th*, Three ſmall veſſels from Portugal, with fruits and neceſſaries. *15th*, The Young Sabine, from England, with proviſions; and next day, the Eliza with the ſame. *17th*, Early this morning repeated alarm ſignals were made at the Spaniſh towers, with firing of guns; ſoon after, a cutter appeared from the weſt, ſtanding for the Bay, wind freſh N. W. A ſmall xebeck was immediately diſpatched to Cabrita to intercept her; three gun-boats and a frigate ſoon followed. When the cutter got off Cabrita, a ſhot was fired at her from thence; ſhe then hoiſted Engliſh colours and a pendant; ſeveral ſhot were fired from the ſame battery, but they all fell ſhort —the cutter did not alter her courſe. The xebeck ſoon after bore down right upon her; when ſhe got within half muſket-ſhot, the cutter let fly a broadſide at the enemy, which threw her into the utmoſt confuſion; hauled her wind, and dropt cloſe aſtern of the cutter, after making a very faint return of fire: the cutter ſhot a-head, the frigate and gun-boats then ſtood acroſs to cut her off, but the cutter played grape upon the latter, and ſent her round ſhot up to the frigate to windward, then ſtood between the enemy and Europa, having received two broadſides from the frigate, and three rounds from the gun-boats. It was a pretty fight, and muſt have afforded even the enemy ſurpriſe and pleaſure, from the able manœuvres of the cutter, which proves to be the Flying Fiſh, Capt. Anthony, with ordnance ſtores, only eight days from England. The frigate and gun-boats were wafted within long-gun ſhot of Europa, and ſome well-directed ſhot fired at them from the batteries. *18th*, The Governor, Capt. Sheldon, from Cork, with proviſions, ran on ſhore under Orange Battery; ſaved the cargo. *20th*, A tartan from Leghorn, with wine and other articles. Four cutters ſailed for England. *23d*, The Mercury, Capt. Heyington, with wines and fruit, from Liſbon, came ſafe to an anchor after half an hour's warm fire from a Spaniſh frigate. A *feu de joye* by the enemy for the taking of Minorca. *28th*, The St Anne, ordnance ſtoreſhip, from London. The enemy of late not very attentive to the blockade. *27th*, The Indian King, from Leghorn, with bricks, timber, and liquors. Pretty briſk fire in the night.

March 2. Set fire to the enemy's new battery on the weſt ſide of the Iſthmus; burned from five in the morning till eight. A heavy fire on both ſides. *5th*, A ſmall veſſel from Algiers, with wine, &c. *10th*, Lieut. Cuppage of the artillery, wounded by a ſhell from the Rock Gun. *16th*, The enemy have raiſed a very high epaulment, near the eaſt angle of the northermoſt garden; we have endeavoured, to very little purpoſe, to ſet it on fire with carcaſſes. Laſt night a xebeck, and to-day a frigate, arrived at Algeſiras. When the wind ſhifts to the eaſt, the veſſels ſtationed at Cabrita are obliged to evacuate that poſt, and return to Algeſiras, or go to ſea to cruiſe, during the eaſterly wind; the gun-boats are alſo obliged to go into the river, on account of the ſwell that runs along the Spaniſh ſide of the Bay. *22d*, Our windmill took fire by its over quick motion, and burned to the ground. *24th*, The Vernon ordnance ſtoreſhip arrived with our gun-boats and ſtores. We have been wiſhing much for her arrival theſe three weeks paſt. She was eſcorted to lat. 36 by the Succeſs frigate, which, falling in with the Sta Catalina, a Spaniſh frigate, engaged and took her, and then returned to England, leaving the Vernon to make the beſt of her way here alone. The Apollo and Cerberus frigates, with four tranſports, having the 97th regiment on board, as a reinforcement to the garriſon, were miſtaken for enemies by the Succeſs, which determined Capt. Pole to ſet fire to the Sta Catalina: the officers and crew were ſent to the Orange Grove, in a cartel, the day following, having been put on board the Vernon at ſea. *31ſt*, A ſhell ſet fire to the enemy's neareſt approach; burned rapidly ſome hours; kept a very heavy fire on them while employed in extinguiſhing it.

April 10. Lieut. Whetham, of the 12th, killed by a ſhell at Landport Guard. *20th*, The Antigallican in eight days from Falmouth, brings an account of a total change of miniſtry. *24th*, We tried one of our new gun-boats this forenoon; an 18 pounder was mounted in her after-bow, on a ſliding carriage; the firſt and ſecond ſhot fired horizontally ricochet four times; the third ſhot, at utmoſt elevation, did not ricochet, but went in a line from New Mole boom to the Saluting Battery, without the boat's being

ſtrained

ſtrained in the leaſt. We promiſe ourſelves great things from theſe gun-boats during the ſummer.

May 8. The Apollo and Cerberus frigates, 4 ſtoreſhips, and 3 tranſports, ſailed in the night. The Spaniards, next day, took the 3 tranſports. *9th*, This afternoon arrived at Algeſiras, from the weſt, a Spaniſh line-of-battle ſhip, with eight large empty ſtoreſhips. Their appearance is very ſhabby, their rigging quite dry, and they ſeem to be poorly manned. *10th*, A Portugueſe bark, from Tetuan, cleared out for Cadiz, with 30,000 oranges and a few pipes of oil, ſlipped in here laſt night, and is come to an exceeding good market. The oranges may have coſt them, at moſt, ſixty cobs, and they will now ſell for about two thouſand cobs. *13th*, The ſhips that arrived at Algeſiras the 9th inſt. are unrigging; and thoſe that came in March 24. have proceeded to the Orange Grove. It is reported, with ſome degree of probability, that thoſe ſhips are lined with cork, &c. and intended to operate againſt this place in the courſe of the ſummer; we are therefore preparing to give them a ſuitable reception whenever they come. *20th*, Three men, of the 58th regiment, were miſſing to-day from the camp, having carried off their cloaths. A party was ſent up the rock, and ſome boats were ſent round the hill, in ſearch of them. A long rope was found near the Sugar Loaf, from whence the deſerters attempted to get down; they were all found near each other, behind the hill, daſhed to pieces. Their bodies are ſent for, to be expoſed to public view under the gallows, where they will afterwards be buried. *28th*, The enemy have been buſily employed, theſe ten days paſt, on two very large ſhips at Algeſiras, thickening the larboard ſide with light materials; they have cut out eleven or twelve ports between decks, and ſhortened the larboard waiſt: I ſuppoſe they intend to make the upper deck ſplinter proof, as well as the ſides ſhot proof. From every appearance, they will be ſnug batteries on the water. A veſſel from Leghorn, with refreſhments, and 12 Corſicans. Spaniſh hoſpital burnt. Ninety Spaniſh tranſports, with troops and ſtores, for their camp.

June 2. Brig. Stanton died this morning. *4th*, His Majeſty's birth-day, flags hoiſted, and ſalutes fired. The enemy at work on their floating batteries. *10th*, One of the Corſicans ſtabbed another with his knife, of which he died. The enemy boaſt their floating batteries can neither be burnt nor ſunk. *11th*, A Spaniſh ſhell broke in the magazine in St Anne's battery, and blew up; 15 men killed, as many wounded. *13th*, A man of the 58th deſerted from Landport-fleche. The Corſican tried and acquitted. *14th*, A Spaniſh xebeck becalmed in the bay, our batteries and veſſels fired at her, our *twelve* gun-boats were manned, and Capt. Curtis ſailed out with them towards the xebeck, which firing a gun for aſſiſtance, *two* Spaniſh gun-boats came and carried her off. It is a great pity our gun-boats did not get out a little ſooner. *17th*, A ſmall veſſel from Algiers with proviſions taken by the Spaniards. Beef would have ſold for eight reals the pound, and mutton for ten. *18th*, Eighty-three Spaniſh ſhips with troops arrived. *21ſt*, Two men in a boat from the oppoſite ſide of the bay; they had been lately taken in a ſmall ſettee, and brought the firſt news of Rodney's victory in the Weſt Indies.

July 3. The enemy now forming a roof over their floating batteries at Algeſiras, to be ſhot and ſhell proof. *8th*, The enemy boarded a brig coming from the weſtward, and carried her into Algeſiras. *12th*, Four men of the prames deſerted in a boat; a ſerjeant of the 72d miſſing. *13th*, One of the 58th deſerted from the Queen's Lines by help of a rope. One of the 73d ſent to the priſon ſhip as a falſe prophet, having declared about ſeven weeks ago, that in ſix weeks, ſix days, and ſix hours, the place would be taken, and the Governor killed. The ſerjeant of the 72d taken behind the hill; after having got half way down, he was ſtopped by a precipice. *17th*, The Duc de Crillon took the command of the enemy; their cruiſers extremely alert: we conjecture our fleet is on the way. *24th*, Serj. Lowe of the 72d hanged for deſertion. *25th*, Two ſloops of war arrived in a haze with a guſt of wind from the eaſt, with proviſions, liquors, and 72 Corſicans; confirmed Rodney's victory; fired all our guns, and gave three cheers, and a *feu de joye*.

Aug. 16. An epidemic diſorder begins to prevail in the garriſon; ſome call it influenza, others catarrh, and moſt people a cold: it is of ſhort duration, and reſembles a cold, attended with a heavy pain in the head. Laſt night the enemy executed

xecuted a moſt extenſive work, unperceived by us till this morning: they have made a covered way or line, about ten feet high, and extending eaſt to weſt for about 2000 yards: it is ſuppoſed not leſs than 10,000 men were employed on it: they had not above ſix hours darkneſs to accompliſh it in; that is, from the ſetting of the moon, at ten o'clock, till daylight. *18th*, To-day ſeven barges, with crimſon awnings, proceeded, about eleven o'clock, from Algeſiras, to the pier near Orange Grove, attended by twelve gun-boats; about half an hour after their arrival, they put off in the ſame order; upon which the line-of-battle ſhips there immediately dreſſed out with a variety of flags, and ſaluted the boats with twenty-one guns; the gun-boats alſo fired, as did all the ſhips at Algeſiras, ſeveral of which were likewiſe dreſſed. A frigate then got under way, and went to viſit the barge half-way over, when ſhe gave a ſalute of twenty-one guns, the boats firing alternately. When the barge got to Algeſiras road, another ſalute was given. They went on board one of the floating-batteries, which was hauled out for that purpoſe; ſeveral guns were fired from her, while the viſitors were on board. They afterwards went on board the admiral's ſhip, where they ſtaid till near ſix in the evening, when they returned to the pier, and then another general royal ſalute was given. We ſuppoſe the Count d'Artois arrival has been the occaſion of this rejoicing. *19th*, To-day a barge, with a flag of truce, came over from Orange Grove, and rowed cloſe under the line wall, till ſhe got oppoſite the Ragged Staff, when Capt. Vallotton went off, and ſoon returned on ſhore. The barge ſtill kept very cloſe, waiting for his return, when a ſhot was fired from a prame, to make her keep at a proper diſtance. Capt. Vallotton returned to the barge, which, it is ſaid, brought a preſent of fruit and game from the Count d'Artois to the Governor. *20th*, To-day we ſent off a flag of truce, with anſwers to letters received yeſterday. *22d*, Yeſterday afternoon we ſet fire to the enemy's new line of communication, which burnt rapidly; near 1500 men were detached from the lines to extinguiſh it, upon whom we fired exceeding briſk; the enemy alſo opened their batteries upon us, and the fire on both ſides was very quick, till near nine at night, when it ceaſed; we had three men ſlightly wounded on the occaſion. The enemy, it is ſuppoſed, muſt have loſt many, as they were ſeveral times drove from their work. It is agreed, that the fire on this occaſion was the ſevereſt ever ſeen, and annoyed the enemy ſo exceedingly, that they were abſolutely forced to abandon their thirteen-gun battery, on the weſtern ſide of the Iſthmus, which they had opened for the firſt time to-day. From Rock Gun to Willis's we fired, in the ſpace of one hour, not leſs than 1300 rounds. *26th*, A battalion of ſeamen formed under Capt. Curtis. Eleven ounces of brown bread, 14 quarts [a quart is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a penny.]; coffee 12 reals [a real is about 2d. $\frac{3}{4}$.] a lb.; brown ſugar, 16 reals; mutton, 12 reals; fiſh, 4 reals a lb.; green tea, 7 dollars [a dollar is 3 s. 4 d.] a lb.; fountain water, 2 reals a ſmall keg; vegetables, none to be had.

Sept. 1. A boat, with Lieut. Campbell of the Brilliant, diſpatched very privately with the Governor's diſpatches. *3d*, This morning two French line-of-battle ſhips from the eaſtward were going through the Streights, on which a Spaniſh frigate made a ſignal to ſpeak with them; this done, they ſtood in for Algeſiras, where they came to an anchor. Several large boats are building in the river: they appear to have a covering over them, like that of the floating batteries. *4th*, This morning ſixteen large boats came out of the river, and went to Orange Grove; they have very high and thick parapets forward, and appear to be intended for landing troops. Seven of the floating batteries ſailed from Algeſiras to Orange Grove this afternoon, with a ſtiff ſouth-weſt breeze, but were, notwithſtanding, almoſt two hours performing the voyage, which is about four miles. They appear like floating iſlands, and are exceſſively deep in the water: three of them have two tier of guns, the lower ports within about four feet of the water's edge. *5th*, To-day near 100 boats came out of the river, and ranged themſelves along the ſhore to the northward; many others came from Algeſiras, and about thirty from the weſtward. The number of boats the enemy now have, excluſive of thoſe belonging to the men of war, may be capable of bringing over about 5000 men. Three floating batteries remain at Algeſiras, preparing to join the others, ſo that it is likely the attack will take place in a few days. *6th*,

6th, This morning a floating caſtle or battery was towed from the river to the Orange Grove; it appears to be a formidable machine, ſhot proof, but very unwieldy. The boats, near 200 in number, are now lying at the mouth of the firſt river. A deſerter from the enemy came in laſt night. Three French polacres, with troops, arrived this morning from the weſtward. *8th*, Laſt night ſeveral directing lights having appeared on the water, and along the coaſt, and ſome boats off the Old Mole head, we fired grape ſhot on the water. This morning, in conſequence of a project of Gen. Boyd, which was left to his own direction, we opened all our batteries to the northward on the enemy's advanced works, firing red-hot ſhot to ſet them on fire. The project ſucceeded ſo well, that we ſet fire and burnt the enemy's batteries in many places, and totally conſumed the Mahon battery. The enemy frequently attempted to put out the fire; and from the numbers employed in this buſineſs, and the ſeverity of our fire, I make no doubt their loſs muſt have been very dreadful. From this ſpecimen of the efficacy of red-hot ſhot, we entertain great hopes that we ſhall be able, by the ſame means, to ſucceed againſt the floating batteries.

The enemy's force now at the Orange Grove conſiſts as follows:

Nine ſhips of the line,		600 guns
Three frigates,	-	90
Two xebecks,	-	46
Nine floating batteries,	-	138
One floating caſtle,	-	6
Fifteen gun-boats,	-	15
Sixteen parapet-boats,	-	16
Three bomb-ketches (and ſix mortars)	- -	24
Fourteen mortar-boats (14 ditto)		
Two hundred boats for landing troops.		

20 mortars and 935 guns

9th, This morning, about five o'clock, a rocket was thrown up from Fort St Philip, at which moment from fifty to ſixty ſhells were fired at us, all at once, from the enemy's lines and advanced works. They opened a ſixty-four gun-battery, on the iſthmus, againſt us, being their new work, and they are now firing exceſſively briſk. The wind being ſtrong eaſt, prevents their men of war, floating batteries, &c. from coming over to co-operate. The ſhips appear to be full of troops. Some of the ſhot from the enemy's advanced works go within the boom at New Mole. At noon, ſeven Spaniſh and two French ſhips of the line ſtretched towards the New Mole; one of them fired ſeveral ſhot at a ſmall veſſel that came in from Algiers this moment with cattle and other neceſſaries. The ſhips then ſtood to the S. E. afterwards put about, and ſtretched, in line of battle, cloſe in with Europa; they then opened upon our batteries as they came along, as far as New Mole, firing many broadſides; we returned the fire briſkly. About five in the afternoon, while ſome of the ſhips were ſtill firing, ſixteen gun-boats came from Orange Grove, and having ranged themſelves under the line-wall, began to cannonade the batteries; but we gave them ſo warm a reception, that they ſheered off in leſs than an hour. About two o'clock after midnight, the line-of-battle ſhips came on to a ſecond attack, extending from Europa to the Parſon's Lodge; they fired ſeveral broadſides each, (their ſhot reaching Windmill Hill), and then retired. We did not fire much at them, nor were we in the leaſt alarmed. The wind blew freſh eaſt on this occaſion. *10th*, We perceive that one of the line-of-battle ſhips has put in to Algeſiras, with her gib-boom ſhot away. At ten this forenoon the line-of-battle ſhips repeated their attack, by which we had two ſeamen killed, and two badly wounded. On the land-ſide, the enemy keep up a heavy cannonade and bombardment. *11th*, The enemy's line-of-battle ſhips went and anchored yeſterday off Carteia, after their fierce attack, and do not ſeem inclined to renew the ſport immediately. The one that put in to Algeſiras has taken out her bowſprit, and lowered a little of her fore-topmaſt. We have ſcuttled the frigates and other ſhips in the New Mole. The enemy's fire on the land-ſide has deſtroyed the traverſes in the lines, and filled thoſe places with rubbiſh, which we clear in the night. *12th*, About one o'clock this morning, it being dark, the enemy's gun and mortar boats came over, and ranged along the line-wall; they fired upwards of 200 rounds of ſhells and ſhot, and then retired. The combined fleets of France and Spain appeared in the Gut this morning, ſtanding for the Bay; they are now all coming in, to the number of forty ſail of the line, including five or ſix three-deckers. They anchor oppoſite

poſite the rivers and Carteia. There is one Spaniſh, one French, vice-admiral, and four rear-admirals. This is the moſt formidable fleet ever ſeen in Gibraltar Bay. It is ſuppoſed the number of men now employed againſt this fortreſs, by ſea and land, exceeds 100,000. The weather is favourable at this time for the enemy, and I fancy they will inveſt us to-morrow. 13*th*, This morning all the battering ſhips got under way, and made one tack in the Bay, wind at north-weſt, and very pleaſant weather: at nine they bore down towards the King's Baſtion, and other parts of the line wall, between Ragged Staff and Saluting Battery; as ſoon as they got within 800 or 1000 yards of our walls, they dropped anchor; upon which a fire commenced, as well from the batteries as thoſe ſhips: this continued without interruption the whole day. About four in the afternoon we perceived that our red-hot ſhot had ſet fire, in many places, to the enemy's ſhips; but they had water-engines conſtantly playing upon them, which, in appearance, put out the fire: however, about eight o'clock at night, their fire was exceedingly ſlack, and at nine totally ceaſed. We could plainly perceive the ſhips were on fire; ſoon after we heard violent ſcreamings on board them, rockets thrown up, and innumerable boats from the fleet coming to their aſſiſtance. The fire from the garriſon continued without intermiſſion, both of red-hot ſhot and grape. About midnight our twelve gun-boats ſallied out from the New Mole, and rattled grape in amongſt the enemy's boats in a terrible manner. 14*th*, When the day began to dawn, we perceived the enemy had abandoned their floating batteries. We picked up two large boats full of men, and a great many floating on rafts and timbers. Our boats then went on board the junk ſhips, or floating batteries, though on fire, to ſave the unhappy wretches that were left to periſh in the flames; we brought out 350 and upwards, including eight or nine officers. The ſhips blew up ſucceſſively, one after the other, with ſuch violence, that many doors and windows aſhore were forced open by the concuſſion. The bay is covered with the wreck of theſe formidable ſhips. The appearance they exhibited in flames, and the flaſhes from the different batteries of the garriſon, illumined the face of the hill, and changed midnight almoſt into noon-day. The exploſions ſoon after terminated this awful and tremendous buſineſs, and the expectations of the enemy, whoſe camp had been crowded with people of all conditions, and, I ſuppoſe, from all parts, to behold the reduction of Gibraltar. The enemy ſeemed to direct their whole fire, on this occaſion, at the King's Baſtion, where it centred as in one common focus: but our artillery there behaved with too much cool intrepidity to be diſconcerted by any thing: indeed, they had been ſo long inured to danger and fatigue, that they, as well as the reſt of the troops in the garriſon, ſeemed to have acquired a perfect indifference about death or danger. A bomb-ketch co-operated, on this occaſion, to very little purpoſe, and which I only mention to pay a compliment to the enemy's mortar-boats, one of which is, in my opinion, of more ſervice than three bomb-ketches. At ten this day, the firing ceaſed on both elements. The combined fleet of France and Spain were mere ſpectators of this ſad cataſtrophe – Some thouſands of the enemy muſt have periſhed. Our loſs was trifling, not above twelve killed, and thirty wounded; among the former, a moſt valuable officer, Capt. Reeves, of the artillery. 20*th*, At two o'clock this morning, we had a viſit from the gun and mortar boats, without our receiving any damage. Their ſhells fall ſhort into the water, ſince the deſtruction of the battering ſhips.

Liſt of the battering ſhips that came againſt Gibraltar, Sept. 13.

	Guns.	*Men.*
La Paſtora (admiral's ſhip)	28	700
Talla Piedra, -	28	700
St Franciſco de Paula, 1ſt,	26	700
El Rotario, - -	26	700
St Chriſtova, -	18	600
St Franciſco de Paula, 2d,	9	366
Santa Anne - -	10	350
St Juan, - -	10	400
Principe Carlos, -	11	400
Los Dolores, -	6	280
Total,	172	5196

24*th*, On the land ſide the enemy fire about 800 ſhells, and double the number of ſhot, every 24 hours.

Oct. 11. Laſt night it blew a heavy gale at S. W. which muſt have been very detrimental to the combined fleet, which lay at ſingle anchor. As ſoon as the day appeared, we diſcovered a Spaniſh line-of-

of-battle ſhip within a few hundred yards of our walls; and having fired a few ſhot at her, ſhe ran aſhore, off Ragged Staff, and hoiſted an Engliſh jack over her Spaniſh enſign, as a ſignal that ſhe had ſurrendered to the garriſon. The weather abating about this time, Capt. Curtis went off, and took poſſeſſion of the ſhip, which proves to be the St Michael, of ſeventy guns, and 650 men, commanded by Brigadier Don Juan Moreno. The officers and crew were conducted to Wind-mill Hill, and encamped there. Several of the enemy's men of war had driven half over the Bay—one line-of-battle ſhip within gun-ſhot, at which we fired ſome red-hot ſhot, which obliged her to throw her powder overboard. This afternoon repeated alarm-ſignals were made on the enemy's watch-towers, and ſoon after we diſcovered the Britiſh fleet, under Lord Howe, coming in with a convoy; and about ſix, the Latona frigate anchored off Roſia, the enemy not daring to oppoſe her paſſage. During the night ſeveral victuallers and ſtore-ſhips got in: the remainder were driven behind the hill. 12*th*, Our fleet and convoy ſeveral leagues to the eaſtward. The Panther worked round this afternoon with ſome ſtore-ſhips. 13*th*, Our fleet to the eaſtward. The combined fleet, of forty five or forty-ſix ſail of the line, ſailed this afternoon towards our fleet, which was formed in line of battle to receive them. Every heart was anxious concerning the event. 14*th*, Combined fleet out of ſight! Our fleet a little to the eaſt. 15*th*, Several tranſports, with troops from the camp, ſailed for Ceuta. The Panther returned to join the fleet. The wind eaſt this evening, our fleet coming down, convoy not with them. 16*th*, The Latona returned from the fleet, with ſome of the ſtore-ſhips. 17*th*, Our fleet behind the hill. Wind S. W. An Engliſh frigate from the weſt joined the fleet. 18*th*, Wind eaſt. Our fleet is coming down; all the convoy arrived. Several of the line-of-battle ſhips came in, and landed the 25th and 59th regiments, and in the evening returned to the fleet. 19*th*, Wind eaſt. Our fleet under an eaſy ſail ſtanding for the weſtward; the combined fleet following, at two or three leagues diſtance. The Tiſiphone fire-ſhip came in, and landed 1000 barrels of powder. Capt. Curtis is on board the fleet. The St Michael floated, and anchored off New Mole.

Strength of the garriſon after being relieved by Lord Howe.——5 colonels, 10 lieutenant colonels, 12 majors, 82 captains, 132 lieutenants, 73 enſigns, 428 ſerjeants, 239 drummers, 6135 effective rank and file.

Nov. 30. Several ſmall veſſels from Portugal; the articles ſold as follows:—A ſheep, 19 dollars 4 reals; a fowl, 2 d. 1 r.; a turkey, 6 d. 6 r.; lemons, per mil. 40 d.; oranges, 30 d.; apples, per lb. 2 r. 12 quarts; cheeſe, 1 d.; butter, 1 d.; ſugar, 1 d.; hyſon tea, 9 d.; ſouchong, 6 d. 2 r.; onions, 4 r.; coffee, 1 d. 6 r.; raiſins, 1 r. 2 q.; almonds, 2 r. 8 q.; honey, 3 r. 8 q. A dollar is 3 s. 4 d. Sterling.

1783, *Jan.* 4. Thirty-three gun and mortar boats, with the land-batteries, fired about an hour; one of our ſhells ſunk a gun-boat.

Feb. 22. Flag of truce announced peace. 20*th*, The Thetis from England with the preliminaries.

Abſtract of the killed, wounded, &c. &c. from the beginning to the end of the ſiege, *April* 12. 1781, to *Feb.* 27. 1783.

Killed, - - -	220
Dead of wounds, -	110
Dead of ſickneſs, - -	536
Diſcharged on account of wounds and loſs of limbs, -	138
Diſcharged on account of incurable complaints, - -	181
Deſerted, - -	43
Total loſs during the ſiege,	1228

Number of ſhot and ſhells fired from the garriſon during the ſiege, with the quantity of powder expended in the ſaid time.

Corn powder, whole barrels,	7,515
Round ſhot, 32 pounders to 3 ditto, - -	53,857
Shells, 13 inch to 4 inches,	124,155
Grape ſhot, 32 pdrs to 3 ditto,	12,063
Carcaſſes, 13 inch. to 8 inches,	605
Round ſhot, 1 pound, -	13,840

SKETCH *of the Life and Writings of the late Dr* JOHNSON, *concluded.* [p. 612.]

DR Johnſon had long conceived the deſign of one of the nobleſt and moſt uſeful, and, at the ſame time, one of the moſt laborious works that could be undertaken by one man. This was a

complete Grammar and Dictionary of the Engliſh language; of the want of which, foreigners had univerſally complained. Of this deſign he drew up a plan in a letter to the Earl of Cheſterfield. This very letter exhibits a beautiful proof, to what a degree of grammatical perfection and claſſical elegance our language was capable of being brought. The execution of this plan coſt him the labour of many years; but when it was publiſhed, in 1755, the ſanguine expectations of the public were amply juſtified; and ſeveral foreign academies, particularly the Academia della Cruſca, honoured the author with their approbation. "Such is its merits," ſays the learned Mr Harris, "that our language does not poſſeſs a more copious, learned, and valuable work *." But the excellence of this great work will riſe in the eſtimation of all who are informed, that "it was written," as its author declares, "with little aſſiſtance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the ſoft obſcurities of retirement, or under the ſhelter of academic bowers, but amidſt inconvenience and diſtraction, in ſickneſs and in ſorrow."

Cheſterfield, at that time, was univerſally eſteemed the Mecænas of the age; and it was in that character, no doubt, that Dr Johnſon addreſſed to him the letter before mentioned. His Lordſhip endeavoured to be grateful, by recommending that valuable work in two eſſays †, which, among others, he publiſhed in a paper intitled "The World," conducted by Mr Edward Moore, and his literary friends. Some time after, however, the Doctor took great offence at being refuſed admittance to Lord Cheſterfield; a circumſtance which has been imputed to the miſtake of a porter. Juſt before the Dictionary was publiſhed, Mr Moore expreſſed his ſurpriſe to the great Lexicographer, that he did not intend to dedicate the book to his Lordſhip. Dr Johnſon anſwered, that he was under no obligation to any great man whatever, and therefore he ſhould not make him his patron. "Pardon me, Sir," ſaid Moore, "you are certainly obliged to his Lordſhip for two elegant papers he has written in favour of your performance."—"You quite miſtake the thing," replied the other; "I confeſs no obligation; I feel my own dignity, Sir; I have made a Commodore Anſon's voyage round the whole world of the Engliſh language, and, while I am coming into port with a fair wind, on a fine ſun-ſhining day, my Lord Cheſterfield ſends out two little cock boats to tow me in. I am very ſenſible of the favour, Mr Moore, and ſhould be heartily ſorry to ſay an ill-natured thing of that Nobleman; but I cannot help thinking he is a Lord amongſt wits, and a wit amongſt Lords."

The ſeverity of this remark ſeems never to have been forgotten by the Earl, who, in one of his letters to his ſon, thus delineates the Doctor: "There is a man, whoſe moral character, deep learning, and ſuperior parts, I acknowledge, admire, and reſpect; but whom it is ſo impoſſible for me to love, that I am almoſt in a fever whenever I am in his company. His figure, without being deformed, ſeems made to diſgrace or ridicule the common ſtructure of the human body. His legs and arms are never in the poſition, which, according to the ſituation of his body, they ought to be in, but conſtantly employed in committing acts of hoſtility upon the graces. He throws any where, but down his throat, whatever he means to drink; and only mangles what he means to carve. Inattentive to all the regards of ſocial life, he miſtimes or miſplaces every thing. He diſputes with heat, and indiſcriminately; mindleſs of the rank, character, and ſituation of thoſe with whom he diſputes. Abſolutely ignorant of the ſeveral gradations of familiarity or reſpect, he is exactly the ſame to his ſuperiors, his equals, and his inferiors; and therefore, by a neceſſary conſequence, abſurd to two of the three. Is it poſſible to love ſuch a man? No; the utmoſt I can do for him is, to conſider him as a reſpectable Hottentot."

In this portrait there is certainly too much of the diſtortion of caricatura, and too much of the malignity of reſentment. In real excellence there can be no compariſon between this celebrated Nobleman and our illuſtrious author. The one ſeems to confine all his inſtructions to arts in which the moſt profligate might excel: The inceſſant aim of the other is to promote the cultivation of all that is great and excellent. The benefit to be derived from the leſſons of the firſt, is confined to the poor extent of a few

* Philological Inquiries, p. 25.

† N° 100. 101.

few years, which, in the common courſe of things, muſt ſoon ceaſe to be numbered. The labours of the other will tend to perpetuate felicity, when the glittering vanities of mortality are no more. In this noble point of compariſon he might have exclaimed,

A celebrated wretch when I behold;
When I behold a genius bright and baſe,
Of tow'ring talents and terreſtrial aims,
Methinks I ſee, as thrown from her high ſphere,
The glorious fragments of a ſoul immortal,
With rubbiſh mixt, and glitt'ring in the duſt.

In 1758, Dr Johnſon began a new ſeries of periodical papers, intitled "The Idler," which in 1761 were collected into two volumes 12mo.

In the Eaſtern tales, inſerted in "The Rambler," he had diſplayed a wonderful extent of imagination, with an unbounded knowledge of men and manners. He had not only ſupported the ſublimity of the Eaſtern manner of expreſſion, but even greatly excelled the Oriental writers in fertility of invention, in the conduct of his plots, and in the juſtneſs and ſolidity of his ſentiments. This ſuperiority was to appear more conſpicuous ſtill, in that admirable romance, "Raſſellas, Prince of Abyſſinia." Nothing can exceed the richneſs and luxuriance of the deſcriptions, nor the purity and excellence of the morality which is here inculcated. In a word, it is impoſſible for any one to read this book, without being wiſer in the only eſſential of life — the knowledge how to be happy in what he is. But let us not be cenſured, if, in the ſuperior underſtanding of Dr Johnſon, we lament ſome tincture of ſuperſtition. There are prejudices in the nobleſt minds, for the origin of which it is in vain to inquire, and which can never be overcome. To a ſlavery more deplorable ſtill was the great Paſcal ſubject, whoſe mind, like Johnſon's, was vaſt and wonderful; and of Dryden, whom to praiſe is ſuperfluous, he himſelf obſerves, as a blemiſh in his character, that there is little doubt that he put confidence in the prognoſtications of judicial aſtrology. It is to be ſuſpected, that Dr Johnſon did not wholly diſbelieve the exploded doctrine of the reality of apparitions. In Raſſelas, when the Prince ridicules the terrors of Pekua, at the entrance of the pyramids, and aſſerts, that "he that is once buried will be ſeen no more;" Imlac, the philoſopher, urges reaſons to prove the actual appearance of ſpectres. The ſilence of the Prince, which is at leaſt an acquieſcence in his reaſons, appears to beſpeak the author's opinion. This ſeems confirmed by an attention which he afterwards paid to the celebrated ſtory of the Cock-lane Ghoſt, which was unworthy of the dignity of his character, and which furniſhed a popular ſatiriſt of the time with an opportunity of invective, which he did not neglect. In one of his poems, intitled "The Ghoſt," a deſcription is given of Pompoſo, deſcending into a vault of St Sepulchre's church, to ſummon the ſpirit of Fanny. But the writings of Johnſon will be read with univerſal admiration, when the temporary ſatires of Churchill are forgotten.

It would have been a national diſgrace, if ſuch talents, diſtinguiſhed by ſuch writings, had met with no other recompence than the empty conſciouſneſs of fame. In 1762, his Majeſty was pleaſed to beſtow upon him a penſion of 300 l. *per annum*.

He had been for ſome time paſt employing his great critical abilities in preparing a new edition of Shakeſpeare. This appeared in 1765, in eight volumes 8vo, with an elegant preface, in which he enters into a general diſquiſition of the beauties and blemiſhes of that immortal bard, and into a diſcuſſion of the dramatic laws reſpecting the unities of time and place. In a ſubſequent edition, in 10 volumes 8vo, the ingenious Mr George Stevens, nephew of a diſtinguiſhed admiral of that name, appeared as a coadjutor, for whom the moſt celebrated critic need not bluſh.

He had now attained to the moſt exalted height of reputation; and little diſcretion was requiſite to maintain an enviable character of dignity, independence, and ſuperiority. He thought proper, however, to deſcend from his ſplendid elevation, (the object of literary reverence, if not of literary adoration), to become the partiſan of adminiſtration, and to mingle with the mob of political pamphleteers; as if the Jupiter of ancient fable were to deſert the heights of Olympus, leave his thunder and his eagle, and ſtoop to combat in the amphitheatre with contending gladiators. In 1770, he publiſhed "The Falſe Alarm," in which he diſcuſſes the great queſtion of the Middleſex election. In 1771, the diſpute with

Spain

Spain attracted his attention; and he publiſhed "Thoughts on the late tranſactions at Falkland's Iſlands." This was intended to juſtify the conciliatory meaſures that had been adopted by the miniſtry then in being. A third pamphlet, "The Patriot," appeared in 1774, addreſſed to the electors of Great Britain, on the calling of a new parliament; and a fourth, "Taxation no tyranny," was publiſhed in 1775, in anſwer to the reſolutions and addreſs of the American Congreſs.

As, in all theſe pamphlets, Dr Johnſon was profeſſedly the champion of adminiſtration, this circumſtance did not contribute to augment the number of his admirers. His penſion of courſe became a ſubject of reproach in all the diurnal publications. But if it appear that he did not deſert one ſingle political principle, no one can charge him with unbecoming motives. If the ſentiments predominant in theſe pamphlets be ever ſo obnoxious, it ſhould be recollected, at the ſame time, that he had uniformly profeſſed them. His early prejudices had never taught him to be the demagogue of democracy, nor to inveſtigate with virulence the meaſures of miniſters and monarchs.

In 1775, he publiſhed his "Journey to the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland," which he had undertaken in company with Mr Boſwell, the gentleman to whom the world is indebted for an account of Corſica, and of the once celebrated Paoli. This may be regarded as a valuable ſupplement to Mr Pennant's account of his northern expeditions. But the latter explores the country in the characters of a naturaliſt and antiquary; while Dr Johnſon travels as the moraliſt, and obſerver of men and manners.

His laſt work, "The Lives of the Poets," firſt appeared in 1779, as prefaces, in ten ſmall volumes, to a beautiful edition of the Engliſh Poets in 1758; and they were afterwards ſeparately printed, in four volumes 8vo. Theſe have been already mentioned in the introduction to this article. But, notwithſtanding their various excellencies, the deciſions of this great critic have been frequently diſputed. The greateſt blemiſh, however, is the frequent recurrence of certain political opinions, which are far from enhancing the value of a work, the ſole object of which ſhould have been literary inſtruction and amuſement. It was ſtepping out of his way to call the immortal Hampden, "the Zealot of Rebellion." The veneration, moreover, due from every man of genius to the author of Paradiſe Loſt, might have taught him to forgive much political hereſy in the Latin Secretary of Oliver Cromwell; eſpecially when, in reſpect to his own political tenets, many of the beſt judges of the conſtitution are of opinion, that he himſelf has much to be forgiven. Sentiments, which do not diſcriminate the eſſential difference between reſiſtance and rebellion, which have a tendency to revive the exploded doctrine of paſſive obedience, and which are inimical, of courſe, to the glorious principles of the Revolution, or, in other words, to the deareſt privileges of Engliſhmen; ſentiments like theſe might be read in the pages of a Sacheverell, or a Filmer, with calm contempt. Their writings, as they can never reach, can have no tendency to enſlave poſterity. But when we anticipate the luſtre with which the name of Johnſon will ſhine amongſt our deſcendants, it is impoſſible to read ſuch ſentiments without a regret not abſolutely devoid of indignation.

Beſides the writings we have enumerated, ſeveral occaſional verſes, ſome prologues, and ſome other pieces of biography, have dropped from this ſuperior pen. The latter conſiſt of the lives of Barettier, Sydenham, Sir Francis Drake, Roger Aſcham, Sir Thomas Brown, Peter Burman, Herman Boerhaave, and Edward Cave. Theſe, with the plan of his Dictionary, ſome prefaces, &c. appear in "Miſcellaneous and fugitive pieces," in 3 vols.

Dr Johnſon was married in 1740, to Mrs Porter, a widow lady of Litchfield, who died about ten years afterwards, leaving an only daughter, by her former marriage. She was long lamented by a huſband, whoſe conjugal tenderneſs had been uniformly exemplary. Before her death, he had received into his houſe Mrs Anna Williams, the daughter of Dr Zachariah Williams. This lady, who had the misfortune to be blind, was endowed with ſuch intellectual accompliſhments, and cheerfulneſs of diſpoſition, as rendered her a very amiable companion to her benefactor. She died about a year ago. In 1746, ſhe tranſlated the life of the Emperor Julian, from the French of Father la Bleterie. In this ſhe was aſſiſted by two ſiſters, of the name of Wilkinſon. In 1756, by the kind aſ-

ſiſtance

ſiſtance of Dr Johnſon, who wrote ſeveral of the pieces, ſhe publiſhed a quarto volume of "Miſcellanies, in proſe and verſe."

A few years ago, the univerſities of Oxford and Dublin preſented Mr Johnſon with the honorary degrees of Maſter of Arts and Doctor of Laws. This was a tribute, not more due to his celebrity in the world of letters, than to the exalted virtues by which he was equally diſtinguiſhed. His writings, indeed, have ever been devoted to inſtructions in piety, benevolence, and virtue; and of theſe inſtructions his life has been one uniform example. The nobleſt gifts of genius, with reſpect to the poſſeſſor, are accidental, and can only command the ſecondary praiſe of diligence, in the purſuit of acquiſitions, which, when attained, may terminate in ſelf alone; but he who is animated by piety to the practice of all the ſocial virtues, and who delights to inculcate them by precepts, claims a praiſe that is pure and undiminiſhed; for although his views, when ſucceſsful, may eventually ſecure his own felicity, yet the higheſt enjoyment of his generous boſom is the felicity of others.

On the 13th of December 1784, about ſeven in the evening, Dr Johnſon died, at his houſe in Bolt-court, Fleet-ſtreet, aged ſeventy-five years and three months. The loſs of ſo valuable a member of public and private ſociety will long be felt, while experience tells us, he hath not left a worthier character to lament his death.

Whether we conſider Dr Johnſon as a man or as a writer, his character will in the one caſe be found to riſe to real goodneſs, and in the other to true greatneſs. Charitable to the poor, even to a degree of munificence, he enjoyed the laſting ſatisfaction of doing good, of relieving merit, and cheering the heart of the poor and needy. To a head ſtored with human learning, he added a heart on which habits of pious meditation had left deep impreſſions.

His enemies muſt allow, that his faults were not proportioned to his abilities; and when the ſhades of his character are deepened ever ſo much, they do not deprive the whole of its beauties.

Thoſe who knew him beſt in private life will agree with the writer of this article, that he had a dignified mind, capable of ſublime conceptions both in conduct and in expreſſion. To the meanneſſes which deform many literary characters, he was wholly a ſtranger. His peculiarities might perhaps be diſagreeable, and hurtful to his health and happineſs; but they were a portion of that weakneſs, without ſome of which no human character ever exiſted. His company was much courted by the learned and by the great; becauſe no man ever left his company without reaping ſome laſting benefit. His death was preceded by a lingering and painful illneſs, which he bore like a Chriſtian and a philoſopher. By his death the world has loſt one of its true friends, and he has obtained the reward of a pious life — the laurels that never will fade—the happineſs that knows no end.

Such was Dr Johnſon! ſuch was the character he maintained, amidſt the viciſſitudes of elevation and of depreſſion. May his example be as long powerful as his precepts will be read and admired!

Dr Johnſon was interred in Weſtminſter Abbey on Dec. 20. The proceſſion, conſiſting of a hearſe and ſix horſes, with the corpſe, and ten mourning coaches and four, ſet out from Bolt-court, Fleet-ſtreet, a few minutes after twelve o'clock, being followed by ſeveral gentlemens carriages. At one o'clock the corpſe arrived at the Abbey, where it was met by Dr Taylor, (who read the funeral ſervice), and ſeveral prebends, and depoſited by the ſide of Mr Garrick.

TRIAL *of Capt.* MACKENZIE *at the Old Bailey, Dec.* 11. *before Juſtice Willes.*

KENNETH MACKENZIE was indicted by the name of Kenneth Mackenzie, late of London, Eſq; for that he, on the 4th of Auguſt, in the 22d year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, at Fort Morea, on the coaſt of Africa, in and upon Kenneth Murray Mackenzie did make an aſſault; and that he, with a certain great gun called a cannon, then and there charged with gunpowder and iron ball, did diſcharge and ſhoot off, to and againſt the ſaid Kenneth Murray Mackenzie, and with the ſaid iron ball wilfully did ſtrike, penetrate, and wound the ſaid Kenneth Murray Mackenzie, giving him one mortal wound in the belly, of which he then and there inſtantly died.

Mr Fielding, counſel for the proſecution, opened the indictment, and Mr Attorney-

Attorney-General ſtated the caſe: That the priſoner at the bar went out, about the beginning of 1782, captain of an independent company, to act againſt the Dutch on the coaſt of Africa: That he was there appointed commander of a fort called Fort Morea, where the unfortunate deceaſed was, for ſome offence or other, confined a priſoner; and, fearing the conſequence of the diſcipline which the priſoner might inflict, prevailed upon the ſentry to let him eſcape; and he took ſhelter in a town adjoining to the fort, called the Black Town. The priſoner, enraged at hearing of the man's eſcape, ordered the ſentry to be moſt ſeverely whipped, the guns to be charged and pointed againſt the town, threatening the inhabitants, by a meſſage from the fort, that, if they did not immediately reſtore the deceaſed, he would lay their town in aſhes. This meſſage had the deſired effect; the blacks did the next morning bring back the deceaſed, and deliver him to the cuſtody of the priſoner, who ordered him to prepare for inſtant death. The poor man, without any further trial, was ordered to be tied to a hand-ſpike, and was there told his doom, to be blown into the air; and, while in that ſituation, he turned round, and ſaid to his comrade, who held a lighted torch ready to ſet fire to the cannon that was to be the inſtrument of execution, Plunket, (that was the fellow's name), you will not kill me, will you? Yes, ſaid the other, I will, if my maſter bids me. This circumſtance, ſaid the Attorney-General, ſhews the great degree of power which the priſoner at the bar muſt have had over his garriſon, when the people who compoſed it could ſee an execution performed without trial, and without any legal condemnation, by a mode wholly unheard of in any European country, and which, he hoped, would never more be adopted in any country. He forbore, he ſaid, to aggravate the offence; it would admit of no aggravation: he therefore ſhould proceed to call the witneſſes.

The moſt material witneſs was John Mortimer, a private man belonging to Capt. Mackenzie's company, who being interrogated, ſaid, that he knew the deceaſed Kenneth Murray Mackenzie at Fort Morea, and that he was a priſoner at large there, and that he and the priſoner at the bar had ſome falling out, he could not tell upon what account; but that the deceaſed Murray one morning got out of the garriſon; (Philip Brooks, the ſentry, let him out). And he heard Capt. Mackenzie ſay to Serj. Andrews, Go, and fetch up that old raſcal Brooks, for I will flog him to death, by G—. Then Capt. Mackenzie ordered the ſerjeant to write a paſs for the witneſs, one Wm Copeland, and another ſoldier, to go in ſearch of the deceaſed: they did go, but not ſo far as was ordered, for fear of being taken priſoners; ſo they came back without finding him, and told the priſoner they could not find Murray. Being aſked, If Fort Morea was near the Black Town? ſaid, It is cloſe to it. They went through the town, he ſaid, but did not ſearch for him there—they returned about three in the afternoon. The Captain ſaid, If you cannot find him, load the guns, and fire into the town. Two ſix-pounders were fired into the town, and ſome of the blacks came to know the occaſion. Being interrogated, ſaid, next morning they heard a noiſe a little after five; and, coming to look about, ſaw the deceaſed, with at leaſt 3000 blacks, if ever there was a man in the world, and the deceaſed was in the middle. This was on a Sunday. The deceaſed was brought into the court belonging to the fort; and the priſoner charged Serj. Copeland to tell him that he had not an hour to live. The priſoner then ordered two ſponges and a worm to be laſhed to the embraſures, and a gun to be hauled in; and Copeland was ordered to fetch up the deceaſed. As he was coming paſt the door where he uſed to be, he ſaid, "Don't let me go any farther till I alter my ſtation; if I am going to be ſhot like a dog, let me be ſhot like a man:" he pulled off his gentleman's coat, and put on a grenadier's coat. Being brought to the battlements, he deſired to ſpeak with the Captain: the Captain ſaid, he would not hear a word from him, for he was a traitor to his King and country. Accordingly, ſays he to all the men that were there, (about thirty), "Soldiers, lay hold, and do your duty;" they accordingly did lay hold, and brought him to the gun, tied his hands with one piece of the rope, and his two legs with the other two pieces to the gun; his hands were then ſtretched out acroſs the ſponge and worm. The Captain ordered the ſoldiers to fetch a cap: but, there being none,

none, he went and fetched his own. The deceaſed ſaid to Copeland, For God's ſake, beg for one half hour to ſay my prayers. The witneſs ſaid, he heard the priſoner anſwer Copeland, "No, you raſcal, if any man ſpeaks a word in his favour, I will blow his brains out immediately;" he had then a piſtol in his hand: but there was a little of the burial-ſervice of the dead read to him, and the Lord's prayer; when the priſoner ſaid, "He ſhall have no more time given him; pull the prayer-book away immediately, and pull the cap over his eyes." Then the deceaſed ſaid, "Oh tyrant! tyrant! now you are going to have your will of me, what you have wanted many a long day." As the man was putting the cap over his eyes, which took up ſome time, his head being too big for it, the deceaſed cried out, "Oh God, have mercy upon me!" Then he ſaid, "Good bye to you all, comrades, and God bleſs you all." Another word he ſaid, "Remember the laſt ſyllable I am going to ſpeak: I went down to the black fellow at the gate, to get a little brandy; I drank it, went down to the garden to take a walk; I ſat down, and fell faſt aſleep: when I awoke at dark, and was coming to the fort, the blacks ſurrounded me, confined me all night, and ſurrendered me this morning." The priſoner waved his hand as a ſignal, Plunket touched the gun with a lighted ſtick, and the deceaſed was blown over the wall, torn all to pieces. The witneſs ſaid, he ſaw his remains afterwards, which the men picked up, and buried.

The court aſked, if Plunket was to appear? It was anſwered, Plunket was dead.

On Mortimer's croſs examination by the priſoner's counſel, being aſked if he never had heard any converſation between the deceaſed Murray and any of the other ſoldiers of the garriſon, ſaid, "Never otherwiſe than this: I was in a room that had a hole in it; he, being a gentleman, thought himſelf above me; ſo, if any body came to him, I uſed to walk out." A day or two after Murray was ſhot, Capt. Mackenzie came below: there were a good many men of us below: "Well, my lads," ſays he, "if I had not done what I have done, you and all of us would have been dead long enough before this."

Q. You ſaid the garriſon conſiſted of about thirty: were they ſoldiers? They were ſome of all ſorts: ſome from the Savoy, ſome from the hulks, and ſome were volunteers. — Q. Would there have been any difficulty in confining a man in Morea Caſtle? No! When the man was ſhot, there were two men in the ſlave-hole; but it would have held more. — Q. You ſaid, Brooks was whipped for ſuffering the deceaſed to eſcape; how many laſhes might he have had? It was computed (no body could count them) that he had 1500, or more. — Q. Might not the deceaſed have been tried by a court-martial? There were no King's officers to try him. — Q. How is the ſlave-hole ſecured? There were three doors: the outer door had a bar and a padlock. — Q. How many convicts had you at that time? About two convicts to one volunteer. — Q. Did you not hear that the convicts meant to murder Capt. Mackenzie? I did hear that. — Q. What, do you know of any conſpiracy! I never heard, ſo help me God, only ſince I have been in England.

Job Cooper ſworn. — He ſaw the man tied up at the muzzle of the gun, and ſaw the carcaſe after it was ſhot away. He was the man that went and fetched the prayer-book for him before he was ſhot. He heard Murray Mackenzie, a couple of days before the affair happened, come out of his room-door, and ſay, "Now is the time; let us do him out and out." He was then talking to one Serj. Andrews, a convict, who is ſince dead. The witneſs was very uneaſy, and told the Captain. Being aſked as to the ſituation of the fort, ſaid, the greateſt number were convicts. Being aſked if there was any danger of a mutiny, ſaid, a great many deſerted.

Q. If the deceaſed and his comrades had deſerted, would the fort have been in danger? Moſt certainly, had it not been peaceable times.

Attorney-General. Was not you examined reſpecting a charge againſt Capt. Mackenzie? Yes. — Did you ſay a word of this before? I never was aſked, and did not think of it.

Philip Brooks ſworn. — He was ſentinel at the gate of Fort Morea when Murray Mackenzie made his eſcape; and, as it was computed by the men, received 1500 laſhes by way of puniſhment. Being aſked by the priſoner's counſel, if he remembered any papers, ſigned by the ſoldiers, relative to the execution of Mackenzie, ſaid, "Never at that time:

there was a paper afterwards, but he knew not the contents."

Court. Did not you before that time know of a conſpiracy to ſeize the Captain? Never: but before the man was ſhot, he heard the convicts ſay, who were in a cluſter together, Now is the time, let us huſtle him; now is the time, let us do him. Being aſked, if he told the Captain this before the man was executed, his anſwer was, No. Being aſked, if Murray Mackenzie was among the group? To be ſure he was.—Being aſked by the Attorney-General, if he had been called upon by any body ſince he came to town, ſaid, He had drunk with a gentleman at the White Horſe. What did he want with you?—The priſoner's counſel objected to this.

Daniel Monro ſworn.—He reported a converſation between him and Job Cooper, ſome months after the execution of the deceaſed, when Cooper told him, that he being ill, and lying down at the ſerjeant's door upon a mat, ſome time before the execution of Murray Mackenzie, he heard Serjeant Murray and Serjeant Andrews ſay, D—— him, I have a brace of piſtols that will do for him:—and if they will not do for him, ſays the other, I have got a ſword. Cooper further told him, that he had acquainted the Captain with it, and that the Captain, out of bodily fear, had walked all night upon the rampart, with a piſtol in his hand. Mr Monro was then aſked by the Attorney-General, if he was not the gentleman who had taken Cooper to the White Horſe the other day? He had ſeen him there.—He was then aſked, if he meant to ſwear that Cooper told him, at that time, that he heard Murray ſay he had got a brace of piſtols, and, if that would not do, the other had a ſword? His anſwer was, I ſwear he did ſay ſo then.

Job Cooper called up again.—Being interrogated by the counſel for the proſecution, what were the words he told Monro he heard, when lying on a mat before Murray's door, ſaid, the words were theſe: Now is the time, I will do him out and out. Being aſked farther, if ever he did hear Andrews ſay to Murray, or Murray ſay to Andrews, I have a brace of piſtols, and if they will not do for him, I have a ſword, or any thing like that? His anſwer was, To the beſt of my knowledge I did not.

Serjeant Copeland ſworn.—He knew the deceaſed at Fort Morea—the whole garriſon approved of his execution, and ſigned a paper in juſtification of the Captain's conduct. [This paper was produced in Court, and the witneſs's name ſtood at the head; but he did not ſee it ſigned, and it was not admitted as evidence.] Copeland ſaid farther, that Murray had acted as Adjutant; that he had deſerted three times, but had never acted as Adjutant after his firſt deſertion.

Thomas Mapley ſworn.—He was Adjutant at Fort Morea, and lived in the ſame room with the deceaſed Murray Mackenzie, who had often wiſhed to deſert, and to take him and the reſt of his comrades with him. Murray ſaid, he had a friend at the Mines Town (a Dutch ſettlement). He frequently threatened to deſtroy the priſoner, and had determined to deſert, having ſent all his cloaths by a black man, to take them to a Dutch fort. Being aſked, if his cloaths were gone, how his grenadier's coat came to be left behind? and whether he was executed in his own cloaths, or thoſe of any other man? the priſoner interpoſed, and ſaid, he could account for that; the black man who carried away the cloaths, was the perſon who had appriſed him of the conſpiracy, and, if it had not been for that, he had not then been in court.

The counſel for the priſoner then called gentlemen to his character.

Gen. Townſhend gave him the character of a good officer: that his company chiefly conſiſted of convicts, owing to the neceſſity of the ſervice; that they remained ſome time in the river; and that the reports which he conſtantly received from the priſoner, were very much to his own credit, and the General's ſatisfaction.

Captain Lane ſworn.—He had known the priſoner eight months, four months of which he was under his immediate command. There never was a more deſperate crew than that which he took abroad with him. It was his opinion, and he often mentioned it to Gen. Townſhend, that they never would let him get to Africa.

Here the counſel for the proſecution thought it unneceſſary to trouble the Court with any more witneſſes; and the Court was proceeding to ſum up the evidence, when the priſoner informed the Court, that the two principal witneſſes againſt him, (viz. Mortimer and Cooper), on or about the 4th of September laſt, came to him in Newgate, and one

of them (meaning Mortimer), with the moſt horrid imprecations, called upon Almighty God to d—n him, if he did not hang him [the priſoner], unleſs he gave him 100l.—This fact the priſoner pretty well eſtabliſhed; and it came out, that Mortimer had, the day before the trial, been introduced to the priſoner in Newgate, with whom he had had ſome converſation; and Mortimer, being called, owned that, if 100l. had been tendered to him, he would have taken it, but would have ſpoken the truth, and pocketed the money. This, however, did not ſeem to have much weight with the Court; and the Judge proceeded to ſum up the evidence, which he did with much candour.

Of the execution of the deceaſed by order of the priſoner, he ſaid, there remained not the leaſt doubt. But there were two points for the jury to conſider reſpecting that execution, namely, whether it might or might not be agreeable to the principles of martial law, or, whether it might not be juſtified on the principle of ſelf-defence, and for the protection of his Majeſty's fort and garriſon. As to the firſt point, that of martial law, the Judge ſaid, he could not ſee how that could avail the priſoner, for he had not taken one ſtep in conformity to it; for ſuppoſing the power of life to have been lodged in this ſingle officer, he had not taken one legal ſtep, he had not ſummoned the man properly before him, to hear what he had to ſay, or called upon him to make his defence, or to explain the motives for his conduct; but he had immediately ordered him to be tied to the mouth of a cannon, and blown off; a kind of puniſhment which may have been practiſed in Aſia, but could not be warranted by any law of this country; the priſoner therefore cannot juſtify himſelf by the martial law.—As to the other point, how far this execution might be neceſſary for ſelf-defence and the protection of his Majeſty's fort and garriſon, that plea ſeems to carry more weight; his ſituation was critical; the men that he commanded, according to the deſcription given of them by Gen. Townſhend and Capt. Lane, were a ſet of deſperate fellows. That there was a conſpiracy among them, to *do* the priſoner, or *to do him out and out*, is proved by three witneſſes. If therefore you think this is true, and that there was an abſolute neceſſity to make ſuch an example, this in ſome meaſure may juſtify the act itſelf: for ſuppoſing the caſe of a captain ſailing to the coaſt of Africa with a company of convicts, and a mutiny among them had taken place, or was ſuſpected, and one more daring than the reſt appeared to be at the head of it; in ſuch caſe, ſhould the captain have called for that man up, and have ſhot him dead, perhaps it would have been thought ſelf defence, and the captain would have been juſtified: and upon that ground, if you think the priſoner's life, and the protection of his Majeſty's fort and garriſon, depended on the execution of the man in the manner you have heard in evidence, you will acquit the priſoner. As to the mode of execution, it is only ſevere in appearance; for perhaps there cannot poſſibly be an eaſier death deviſed, as the whole human frame is diſſolved in a moment.

The jury went out, and, after two hours conſultation, brought in their verdict, *Guilty of the wilful murder*; but, in conſideration of the deſperate crew the Captain had to command, they wiſh to recommend him to his Majeſty's mercy.

The Recorder, in pronouncing the ſentence, was very pathetic. He reminded the priſoner of the abuſe of that power with which he was intruſted, to hurry, by a violent and haſty order, in a new and unprecedented manner, an unfortunate wretch into eternity, untried, unheard, unprepared; that he had, of himſelf, taken upon himſelf to do that which even his Royal Maſter could not lawfully have done; and that the crime which he had committed had appeared, in the eyes of a very attentive and merciful jury, deſerving the verdict which they have given.

The priſoner evinced the moſt ſteady compoſure through the whole of this trying ſcene.

The court, upon application of Mr Sylveſter, one of the captain's counſel, for an extenſion of the uſual time allowed priſoners in his unhappy ſituation, directed his execution to be ſtaid for one week.—He has ſince been reſpited by his Majeſty.

The unfortunate Murray Mackenzie alias Jefferſon had been bred a drummer in the 3d regiment of foot guards; but unluckily about twelve years ſince he fell in with a gang of ſhop-lifters. He was ten times tried; and four times ſentenced to be hanged, but always found friends to obtain a mitigation of his ſentence.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

AMERICA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30. The houſe of aſſembly for the province of Pennſylvania broke up abruptly without adjournment. The introduction of a bill for repealing the teſt-act of 1777, by which act near one half of the moſt opulent inhabitants of the province were deprived of the rights of citizens, and were by this act to be reſtored, had given great offence to the patriots, who contended, that it were contrary to the dictates of reaſon to allow thoſe who in the day of trial had refuſed to enrol their names among the defenders of their country, to enjoy all the benefits and advantages of the late glorious revolution, in common with thoſe who had ſacrificed every thing that was dear and valuable to purchaſe that invaluable bleſſing. On the other ſide, it was ſaid, that the conſtitution of the ſtate, humanity, policy, and the principle of free government, all concurred in favour of a reviſion of the teſt laws, by which all thoſe who were able would be reſtored to the capacity of embracing and ſupporting juſt and equal government as by law eſtabliſhed; that the principle of liberty, when properly felt, inſpires univerſal benevolence, and operates in uniſon with the ſpirit of Chriſtianity, which breathes peace on earth, and good-will to all men.

This reaſoning, however, had no effect on the minority, who, impreſſed with a ſenſe of the important conſequences of preſent meaſures, and farther confirmed by the proceedings on the petition of Dr Wm Smith and the truſtees of the college academy and charitable ſchool of Philadelphia, and that an inſidious petition from the late proprietors, written with an apparent deſign to reconcile the minds of the people to the reſtoration of their property, if not to place the government again in their hands, had been reſpectfully noticed in the houſe, and committed; obſerving likewiſe a myſterious perſiſtance in the majority, and that they were no longer open to conviction; and recollecting at the ſame time that the conſtitution in deſperate caſes had provided a check, by a ſeceſſion; they ſhould therefore be wanting, they ſaid, in reſpect to the good people of the ſtate, if they did not adopt every conſtitutional meaſure to prevent evils which they foreſaw, but could no otherwiſe remedy. They therefore left it to the community at large to determine, to whoſe impropriety of conduct is imputable this premature diſſolution of the legiſlature. The ſeceders were in number nineteen, who roſe from their ſeats, and broke up the houſe, by ruſhing out of the aſſembly room in the moſt diſorderly manner.

The petitions alluded to above were,

1. A petition from the original owners of the college, &c. to be reinſtated in their juſt rights.

2. A petition from the deſcendants of Sir Wm Penn, to be allowed a compenſation for their territorial rights.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, to his friend in Aberdeen, dated Sept. 18.

The emigrants from Scotland to this province are very numerous, and I am ſure very imprudent, eſpecially thoſe who delay their coming till the near approach of winter. Had ſome hundreds only come here, we could have appointed them tolerably; but thouſands make them as great a glut as dry goods, which will hardly ſell at any price. I am given to underſtand that the ſpirit of emigration rages greatly at home. I wiſh thoſe who have come over to this province would give their friends a faithful account, and not draw a picture of it from ſome favourable circumſtances, without taking in the whole. I had an opportunity of ſeeing the moſt flattering accounts ſent to their friends in Scotland, by people who were relieved from diſtreſs by myſelf. This is a wantonneſs which deſerves to be ſeverely checked; and I wiſh the ſenſible and intelligent part of the people may take pains to convince the ignorant of the deception. In what manner many of thoſe who are come over here will be able to ſubſiſt during the enſuing winter, he only can tell who feeds the young ravens when they call to him.

Dec. 1. The American newſpapers received by the Betty, and Capt. M'Intoſh, arrived in Clyde from Philadelphia, contain a number of advertiſements for the ſale of the poor emigrants. The following is a ſpecimen from the Pennſylvania Packet, of Aug. 14.

"Juſt arrived in the brig Siſters, from Sligo, (Ireland), a number of young healthy male and female ſervants and redemptioners; among whom are, ſome hearty girls and boys, ſhoemakers, maſons, coopers, tailors, weavers, glaziers, tanners, curriers, carpenters, blackſmiths, wheelwrights,

wheelwrights, joiners, painters, butchers, bricklayers, ſilverſmiths, ſkinners, ſawyers, cutlers, founders, printers, brickmakers, cabinet-makers, nailers, plaſterers, and turners; all of whoſe times will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms, for caſh, by the captain on board."

EAST INDIES.

It was not againſt Tippo Saib only that the Britiſh priſoners had reaſon to complain for the cruelties they experienced [p. 651.]. The officers and ſailors taken by M. Suffrein having been landed at Cuddalore, though there were plenty of veſſels to carry them, *according to the inſtructions of the French miniſtry*, to the Mauritius, were ſurrendered to the troops of the Nabob, put in irons, and marched two by two without diſtinction to Chillambram. This gave riſe to the following letters.

Letter from the Officers of the Hannibal, and other ſhips, to M. Suffrein.

We the commiſſioned officers of his Britannic Majeſty's navy, beg leave to repreſent to you the diſagreeable ſituation in which we find ourſelves at Chillambram, above ſixty of us being indiſcriminately crowded into a miſerable thatched hut, inſufficient to defend us from rain and wind, and depending on the precarious ſupply of an arbitrary Moor, who has for ſome time ſubſiſted us only on rice and water, and abandoned us to the rigour of a climate ever unfavourable to European conſtitutions, without the aſſiſtance of a ſurgeon or medicine to alleviate its pernicious effects. We have been witneſſes to a ſcene miſerable enough to ſhock humanity—ſeamen expiring in the moſt wretched manner, merely for want of aſſiſtance. As we cannot ſuppoſe you will give a ſanction to what no one can juſtify, we earneſtly requeſt you will ſend ſome perſon to adminiſter relief to the unhappy ſick. We aſk this with ſome degree of confidence, truſting you will not make ſo partial a diſtinction as to refuſe officers of the King thoſe indulgences ſo long granted to the Company's.—*R. Bower, 2d. Lieut. Hannibal. H. Shaw, 3d ditto. D. de Vitry, Lieut. Chaſer. W. Wightman, Lieutenant, Marines. T. Carthew, ditto. W. M'Quin, Maſter, Reſolution.*

Chillambram, July 1782.

Anſwer.

I received, Gentlemen, the letter you did me the honour of writing; and I am ſorry you are not ſo well treated as the Nabob promiſed you ſhould be. If Meſſ. Hughes, Macartney, and Coote, had liſtened to the propoſals made by Mr Duchemin and me for a cartel, you would not have been at Chillambram; it is them you are to thank, if I have been under the diſagreeable neceſſity of placing you in a ſituation in which you might incur the riſk of being ill treated.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Hero, July 19. 1782. DE SUFFREIN.

To a like remonſtrance from Mr Carthew, lieutenant of the Hannibal, M. Suffrein more clearly explained himſelf. "It was never my intention," ſays he, "that the priſoners ſhould be ſubſiſted on rice and water. It is proper, indeed, that thoſe who work ſhould have a larger ration than thoſe who did not; and I have given orders to that effect. I was too much affected on ſeeing at New-York 300 Frenchmen, taken at the commencement of the war, crowded into a priſon-ſhip, and dying of an epidemical diſeaſe, ever to imitate the example.

If your priſoners are not releaſed, it is the fault of Meſſ. Hughes, Coote, and Macartney: they will have to anſwer to God and their nation, for the lives of men whom they cauſe miſerably to periſh, and for the neceſſity to which they reduce me, of ſending my priſoners to the Nabob Bahader.

I have the honour, &c.

Hero, June 29. DE SUFFREIN."

ENGLAND.

Eaſt-India Houſe, Nov. 19. At a court of directors of the united company of merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies,

Reſolved unanimouſly, That this court do requeſt of Col. Cathcart, that he will accept from the Eaſt-India Company of a ſword of the value of 100 guineas, in teſtimony of his gallant and diſtinguiſhed behaviour in ſtorming the French redoubts near Cuddalore.

Signed, by order of the ſaid court,

THOMAS MORTON, Sec.

To this reſolution the following anſwer was returned:

SIR, *Groſvenor Place, Nov.* 24.

I am honoured with your letter, incloſing an unanimous reſolution which paſſed the Honourable the Court of Directors on the 19th inſtant, by which they are pleaſed to preſent me with a ſword from the Eaſt-India Company, as a mark of

of their approbation of my conduct at the attack of the French lines near Cuddalore.

I beg of you, Sir, to offer to the Directors my ſincere and moſt grateful acknowledgements for ſo diſtinguiſhed a mark of that approbation which I have ever been ſolicitous to obtain. No endeavours of mine could intitle me to ſuch a diſtinction. If any thing can render me leſs unworthy of it, it is the zeal I have ever felt for the intereſts of that great and reſpectable body, whoſe proſperity is inſeparably connected with that of the public at large.

The ſenſe I ſhall ever retain of this honour now conferred upon me, will add to my exertions in the line of my profeſſion, and animate my endeavours to preſerve, and, if poſſible, juſtify the favourable opinion the East-India Company have conceived of me, and have been pleaſed to teſtify in ſo flattering a manner. I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES CATHCART.

Thomas Morton, Eſq;

On Dec. 13. came on to be tried before Lord Mansfield, and a ſpecial jury of London, an action brought by Miſs Ann Smith, the daughter of a reſpectable tradeſman at Oxford, againſt Mr Adye, the ſon of a clothier in Glouceſterſhire, for breach of promiſe of marriage. The acquaintance between the parties commenced when the defendant was a ſtudent at Oxford; and he continued a correſpondence, with many promiſes of marriage, during five years, when he became acquainted with Miſs Vines, whom he married. The diſappointment affected the young lady ſo violently, (whoſe character appeared to be irreproachable), that her life was deſpaired of ſeveral months. This fact was proved by Dr Parſons, of Oxford. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and 4000l. damages.

On Monday, Dec. 20. the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, which began on the 15th, ended; when ſentence of death was paſſed on 32 capital offenders; 43 were ſentenced to be tranſported; 12 ordered to be kept to hard labour, ſome of whom to receive the correction of the houſe; 32 to be whipped and diſcharged; four to be whipped on the quays; five to be impriſoned in Newgate; and 28 to be diſcharged by proclamation. The above convicts, with 14 condemned laſt ſeſſions, now make *forty-ſix*; a greater number than ever was known on the annals of Newgate. And as the number of villanies of every kind increaſes every day, ſurely it muſt awaken the feelings of the legiſlature, to deviſe ſome method of ſuppreſſing the evil, by a thorough reformation of the police of this country.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec. 1. The Attorney-General moved the court of King's Bench, for a rule againſt three magiſtrates of the county of Leitrim, for uſurping a power contrary to law, as follows, viz.

The High Sheriff, in conſequence of a requiſition made to him, advertiſed a county meeting to chuſe delegates to repreſent the county in national congreſs; but on the day of meeting the ſheriff addreſſed the gentlemen, told them what they were about to do was illegal, and diſſolved the meeting. Upon which the three gentlemen applied againſt, juſtices of the peace, took upon themſelves to re-aſſemble the gentlemen of the county; and one of them took the chair, and proceeded to and did elect delegates, to ſend to congreſs. A conditional rule was granted.

SCOTLAND.

The Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, eſtabliſhed by royal charter in the city of Glaſgow, in April laſt, voted a pair of piſtols, richly ornamented, of the beſt workmanſhip that could be produced in Scotland, and finiſhed in the ſtyle of the ancient Scottiſh armour, to be preſented to his Excellency the Marquis de Bouille, late commander in chief of the armies of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in the Weſt Indies; in teſtimony of the very high reſpect that Society entertains for the character of that diſtinguiſhed Nobleman, manifeſted in an eminent degree during his late command; where, by an unexampled magnanimity in the career of victory, he ſoftened the horrors of war in a manner hitherto unknown, and guarded and protected the property of individuals in thoſe moments of diſtreſs, when the vanquiſhed were accuſtomed to experience devaſtation and ruin.

Tranſlation of the Marquis de Bouille's anſwer, dated at London, May 6.

"Gentlemen, The eſteem which you have put on my conduct during the courſe of laſt war, is infinitely flattering to me; and I accept, with much ſatisfaction, the mark which you are pleaſed to give me of it.—My greateſt deſire, next to that

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of ſoftening the calamities inſeparable from war, has always been, to merit and obtain the eſtimation of a nation ſo generous and reſpectable as that of Great Britain. The teſtimonies of it ſhown to me by the Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Glaſgow, fill me with the moſt lively ſentiments of gratitude, of which I requeſt you to accept my aſſurances, as well as of the very high conſideration and reſpect with which I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, LE MARQUIS DE BOUILLE."

Theſe piſtols have been lately finiſhed, and are committed to the care of Gen. Melvill, who has obligingly undertaken to convey them to the Marquis de Bouille at Paris. They are of highly poliſhed ſteel, richly ornamented with arms, trophies, &c. in gold and ſilver; and, upon the whole, thought to be the fineſt piſtols of their kind ever executed in North Britain.

About nine o'clock on the evening of Nov. 9. a moſt atrocious murder was committed, a little to the eaſtward of the old toll-bar in the Gallowgate, Glaſgow. Thomas Morton, ſtocking-maker, was at work, two or three others being in the ſhop with him. Some unknown perſon diſcharged a gun, which had been loaded with ſmall ſhot and two balls, through the window, which entered Morton's throat, a little under the left ear, went through it, and inſtantly killed him. Morton was concerned in circulating the forged notes on the Aberdeen Bank with William Steven junior, in November laſt, at Paiſley, but eſcaped. Some time in September Morton ſurrendered himſelf, with a view of being evidence at Steven's trial laſt circuit; but Steven having eſcaped from priſon, Morton was allowed to follow his buſineſs till he was thus cruelly murdered. It is to be hoped the vile aſſaſſin will be diſcovered, and brought to juſtice. The gun had been ſo ſtrongly charged, that two balls penetrated the door of the ſhop, and entered the adjoining kitchen.

Nov. 29. The commiſſioners of ſupply for the county of Edinburgh determined two appeals in favour of the ſubject, on the late Window Act. The firſt was an appeal at the inſtance of Lord Adam Gordon, againſt the ſurveyor of the window lights, for charging him for his houſe of Preſton-Hall, in that county, with 14 l. 9 s. as the old duty of 144 windows or lights, for a year, and alſo of 8 l. as the new duties on ſaid windows for half a year, together with 1s. 6d. of additional houſe duty.—Lord Adam's defence againſt paying theſe duties was, that his houſe being neither inhabited nor poſſeſſed by any living creature, fell to be conſidered only as a repoſitory for his furniture; and that ſuch houſes were particularly exempted by the late act impoſing this new window tax. The additional houſe duty, his Lordſhip inſiſted, was clearly not chargeable on any houſe in Scotland, becauſe it is only leviable, by the ſtatute, upon houſes already charged at *three ſhillings*; whereas no houſe in Scotland is charged above *one ſhilling*. It was contended on the part of the ſurveyor, that the only method of aſcertaining whether houſes were inhabited or not, has been by their being furniſhed, which has invariably been the caſe with the houſe of Preſton-Hall; it having been inhabited, though by ſervants only, for ſeveral years back, till of late, that Lord Adam had removed them to an out-houſe, in order to evade the duty; but that theſe ſervants ſtill continued to put on fires every day, and open the windows, in order to air the houſe. This, in the eye of the law, the ſurveyor alledged was ſufficient to ſubject Lord Adam, and quoted ſeveral deciſions of the Engliſh Judges in ſupport of his argument. Lord Adam replied, that whatever deciſions might have been pronounced on the former act, they did by no means apply to the new one, which being impoſed for a commutation of the former duties on tea, it would be abſurd to ſuppoſe, that he ſhould be taxed for conſuming tea in a houſe which he did not inhabit. The commiſſioners of ſupply were unanimouſly of opinion that Lord Adam was not liable.

The other caſe determined in the ſame manner, was that of Mr Alves, factor to the Duke of Buccleugh. Mr Alves was charged with window-lights by the ſurveyor, for a houſe inhabited by him in Dalkeith. Mr Alves brought his appeal upon this ground, that he paid no rent for the houſe, but that it was the property of the Duke of Buccleugh; and as his Grace already paid for two houſes, viz. one in England and one in Scotland, which was all the law required, it would be unjuſt to make him liable for a third. —The ſurveyor contended, that as the houſe was furniſhed, and with furniture the property of Mr Alves, it could not

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be conſidered as belonging to his Grace. The commiſſioners, however, found, that as Mr Alves was only a ſervant, and removeable at the pleaſure of the Duke, the houſe muſt be held as the property of his Grace, and therefore not chargeable with duty.

Letter from the Duke of Richmond to Thomas M'Grugar, Eſq; Secretary of the Committee of Citizens of Edinburgh.

SIR, *Whitehall.*

I received your letter, incloſing the reſolutions of the citizens of Edinburgh, and requeſting my aſſiſtance in ſupport of their petition to parliament, for altering the preſent mode of electing their repreſentatives.

I truſt, Sir, that the part I have taken in ſupport of every meaſure that tends to reſtore to the whole nation the right of every individual to have a voice in electing the repreſentative who is to make laws by which he is bound, will be a ſufficient pledge, that I ſhould ſupport every plan for extending the right of ſuffrage beyond its preſent narrow limits.

The citizens of Edinburgh may therefore be aſſured that I ſhall always be ready to aſſiſt the reform they propoſe; and I am happy to ſee that they are taking thoſe ſteps which will prove that they are in earneſt in their attempts to recover their rights. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant, &c.

Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny.

Letter from the Rev. Chriſtopher Wyvil, Chairman of the Yorkſhire Aſſociation, to Thomas M'Grugar, Eſq; Secretary of the Committee of Citizens of Edinburgh.

SIR, *St James's Dec.* 21.

Having lately had the honour of two interviews with Mr Pitt, in which he fully explained himſelf on the ſubject of a parliamentary reformation, I am happy to aſſure you, that the reſult was ſuch as muſt undoubtedly give much ſatisfaction to the ſincere freinds of that meaſure.

Mr Pitt has authoriſed me to aſſert, that he means to bring that ſubject before the Houſe of Commons as early as poſſible in the next ſeſſion of parliament: That he will ſupport his intended propoſitions to the utmoſt of his ſtrength, and exert his whole power as a *man* and as a *miniſter*, *honeſtly* and *boldly* to carry ſuch a meliorated ſyſtem of repreſentation as may place the conſtitution on a footing of permanent ſecurity.

I have the pleaſure to add, that the proſpect of ſucceſs is improved beyond our moſt ſanguine expectations.

For this occaſion, the friends of reformation in Scotland, particularly the aſſociated Citizens of Edinburgh, ſhould be diſpoſed, by petition to parliament, or in any other proper mode, to teſtify their ſentiments on the *general queſtion* of parliamentary reformation, or on the *ſpecific plan* of Mr Pitt, when known.—I have no doubt that vigorous efforts will be made by the *county* of *York*, in concurrence with the Citizens of Edinburgh, and other reſpectable bodies of men, to give effectual ſupport to that neceſſary meaſure—*the improvement of our repreſentation.*

I am Sir, &c. C. WYVILL.

There are loud complaints from the weſtern parts of Scotland, on account of the outrages committed on the Scotch fiſhers on the coaſt of Ireland. It ſeems for ſome years paſt the herring fiſhing has been much better on the northern coaſts of Ireland towards the end of the ſeaſon than our own coaſt. This induced ſome buſſes to go thither, which were permitted to fiſh without moleſtation. Next year other veſſels went, which were required to pay a ſmall ſum for liberty to fiſh, which they complied with for the time. At laſt they not only extorted money for permiſſion to fiſh, but alſo compelled them to pay duty for all the ſalt and caſks they had on board, though they were never landed; and this year they firſt made them pay for liberty to fiſh, and then forbid them. Some veſſels having ſhot their nets, a great multitude of boats came off from the ſhore full of men armed with ſcythes, pitchforks, knives, and other murderous weapons, threatening with terrible imprecations, to deſtroy every perſon who oppoſed them. They firſt cut and deſtroyed the nets that had been ſet, and all the other articles belonging to the Scotch veſſels they could lay hands on, and then attacked the fiſhers themſelves, who, with tears, on their knees begged mercy, promiſing any thing they could exact; but they believe, that had not the boats of a frigate on that ſtation come up at that inſtant to their reſcue, nothing elſe could have ſaved their lives. This, it ſeems, was not a cauſal mob, but ariſing in conſequence of a decree of one of thoſe aſſociations who have become the legiſlators of Ireland, and make laws and execute them as they pleaſe.

Edinburgh,

Edinburgh, December. The HIGHLAND SOCIETY of *Edinburgh* was inſtituted in February 1784, and conſiſts at preſent of 135 members, whereof thirty are the committee of managers and directors. New members are admitted by ballot, and muſt previouſly lodge an application in writing with the ſecretary or his depute. The objects of this patriotic inſtitution are,

I. An inquiry into the preſent ſtate of the Highlands and Iſlands of Scotland; and the condition of their inhabitants.

II. An inquiry into the means of their improvement, by eſtabliſhing towns and villages; by facilitating communication through different parts of the Highlands of Scotland by roads and bridges; advancing agriculture, and extending fiſheries; introducing uſeful trades and manufactures; and by an exertion to unite the efforts of the proprietors, and call the attention of government towards the encouragement and proſecution of theſe beneficial purpoſes.

III. The Society alſo pays a proper attention to the preſervation of the language, poetry, and muſic of the Highlands.

The following are the officers appointed by the Society, viz. Duke of Argyle, Preſident; Sir James Grant of Grant, Bt, John Macdonald of Clanranald, Eſq; Col. John Macdonnell of Lochgary, David Steuart, Eſq; banker, Edinburgh, Treaſurer of the Society, Vice-Preſidents; William Macdonald, Eſq; Secretary; Mr John Leſly, Depute-Secretary; Mr Colin Menzies, Clerk; Rev. Dr Touch, and Mr Joſeph R. Macgregor, Chaplains.

On Dec. 6. the Earl of Bute, Chancellor of the Mariſchal college of Aberdeen, made a donation of a large and uſeful collection of books, conſiſting of above 1300 volumes, chiefly in medicine, and the ſubjects connected with it. His Lordſhip has, with the ſame elegance and munificence, given to the college ſeveral highly valuable aſtronomical inſtruments; particularly a moſt magnificent Univerſal Equatorial, conſtructed by Siſſon, with all the late improvements by Ramſden. Alſo one of Ramſden's firſt Tranſit Inſtruments. So that, with a great variety of philoſophical apparatus occaſionally procured, this college now certainly poſſeſſes one of the be... accompliſhed obſervatories in the kingdom. His Lordſhip likewiſe intends adding to his other benefactions, an elegant and valuable collection of foſſils, properly arranged, from his own muſeum, which is eſteemed, eſpecially in the article of mineralogy, the fineſt in Europe.

Leith, Dec. 15. Laſt night about nine o'clock, a fire was diſcovered in the ſloop Anne, Capt. Kidd, lying about the middle of our harbour, the flames of which burſt from the cabin. The two fire engines were immediately got; but as the ſloop was lying in a third tier, and two large veſſels on the ſide next the key, they were obliged to ſcrew on the leather pipes, to get the water from the engines conveyed into the ſloop. It ſeems the maſter of the ſloop had, notwithſtanding the ſevere penalty againſt lighting fires in the harbour, put on one, which had not been properly taken care of, and was the occaſion of this dreadful alarm. It was about three quarters of an hour before the fire was got under, owing to its being low water; though it is acknowledged, upon all hands, that greater exertions could not be uſed. Many of the ſhipmaſters and carpenters were ſtanding in the river up to their middle in mud, handing up water, and cutting away ſuch parts of the veſſel as were on fire. Happily no lives were loſt; and, though a number of people fell into the harbour, only one gentleman of the place, and two ſailors, were hurt, but not dangerouſly. Had the fire happened in the middle of the night, Leith muſt have been ruined, there being upwards of 100 veſſels, and many of them valuable, at preſent in the harbour. The ſhip upon the one ſide of the veſſel on fire was loaded with ſpirits, and that on the other with flax.

On Monday, Dec. 13. came on at Edinburgh, before the High Court of Juſticiary, the trial of William Spence, matroſs in the ſecond battalion of artillery, ſon of W. Spence in Dalkeith, for being an active perſon in a riotous and tumultuous aſſembly which met together in the town of Dalkeith, on June 7. laſt, and proceeded to the village of Ford, and there ſet fire to and otherwiſe deſtroyed the diſtillery and out-houſes of Alexander Reid diſtiller [p. 332.]. The indictment, which was laid upon the common law, and alſo upon the ſtatute of Geo. I. called the Riot Act, was found relevant to infer the pains of law. The jury gave in their verdict next day, finding, by a plurality of voices, the pannel Not guilty; upon which he was diſmiſſed from the bar.

The LONDON General Bill of Chriſtenings and Burials, from December 16. 1783, to December 14. 1784; with the diſeaſes and caſualties, &c. [45. 715.]

Chriſtened			Buried			Decreaſed in the burials this year
Males	8778		Males	9229		
Females	8401	17179	Females	8599	17828	1201

Between	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
	Under 2	5729	20 and 30	1417	60 and 70	1359	100	2	104	0
	2 and 5	1711	30 and 40	1599	70 and 80	917	101	1	105	0
	5 and 10	683	40 and 50	1781	80 and 90	391	102	0	106	0
	10 and 20	636	50 and 60	1553	90 and 100	48	103	1		

Diſeaſes.						*Caſualties.*	
Abort. and Stillb.	528	Convulſions	4219	Lunatic	46	Bit by a mad dog	2
Abſceſs	1	Cough, and Hooping-Cough	467	Meaſles	29	Broken Limbs	3
Aged	1240	Dropſy	830	Miſcarriage	3	Bruiſed	2
Ague	8	Evil	13	Mortification	136	Burnt	14
Apoplexy and Sud.	207	Fever, ditto malignant, ſcarlet, ſpotted, and purples	1973	Palſy	66	Choaked	1
Aſthma and Phthiſick	377	Fiſtula	4	Pleuriſy	15	Drowned	97
Bedridden	12	Flux	9	Quinſy	4	Exceſſive Drinking	8
Bleeding	4	French Pox	32	Rheumatiſm	8	Executed	11
Bloody Flux	1	Gout	63	Scurvy	4	Found Dead	5
Burſten and Rupture	17	Gravel, Stone, and Strangury	35	Small Pox	1759	Killed by Falls, and ſeveral other Accidents	39
Cancer	43	Grief	3	Sore Throat	6	Killed themſelves	23
Canker	2	Headach	1	Sores and Ulcers	13	Murdered	4
Chicken Pox	3	Headmouldſh. Horſhoehead, and Water in the Head	15	Stoppage in Stom.	10	Poiſoned	2
Childbed	133	Impoſthume	4	Surfeit	1	Scalded	5
Cholic, Gripes, Twiſting of the Guts	8	Inflammation	198	Swelling	1	Starved	1
Cold	3	Jaundice	62	Teeth	369	Suffocated	3
Conſumption	4540	Livergrown	4	Thruſh	65		
				Tympany	1		
				Vomit. and Looſneſs	2		
				Worms	11		

The EDINBURGH General Bill of Mortality for 1784.

	Buried in the city. Males.	Femal.	Total.
January	36	55	91
February	39	36	75
March	43	39	82
April	46	30	76
May	27	41	68
June	37	36	73
July	30	24	54
Auguſt	20	28	48
September	28	17	45
October	25	28	53
November	28	37	65
December	36	39	75
Total	395	410	805

Between	Age.	N°
	Under 2 years	272
	2 & 5	117
	5 & 10	58
	10 & 20	47
	20 & 30	38
	30 & 40	41
	40 & 50	49
	50 & 60	60
	60 & 70	56
	70 & 80	50
	80 & 90	13
	90 & 100	3
	100 & 102	1
	Increaſed 203.	

Beſides theſe, many perſons who die in the city are buried in the burying-ground of Canongate, Weſt-kirk, Chapel of Eaſe of that pariſh, Calton, and in Lady Yeſter's church-yard.

Diſeaſes, &c.									
Aged	100	Chincough	35	Fever	103	Palſy	4	Ulcer	1
Apoplexy	2	Conſumption	229	Found dead	1	Rupture	1		
Aſthma	17	Dropſy	3	Gravel	2	Small pox	123		
Bowelhive	37	Drowned	1	Killed by a fall	1	Stillborn	20		
Burnt	1	Executed	1	Meaſles	34	Suddenly	18		
Childbed	3			Mortification	1	Teething	67		

Aberdeen infirmary, number of patients in 112
Acts, abſtracts of: New receipt-act 87. Tea and window act 393. Game-act 396. Forfeited eſtates act 425. Bricks and tiles 488. Hackney coaches 489. Raw and thrown ſilk and lead ib. Starch and ſoap ib. Horſes 490. Hats ib. Linens and cottons 491. Licences ib. Diſtillery 529. Gold and ſilver plate 533
Addreſſes on the diſmiſſion of miniſtry 108. Of the highland clans to King George I. 114. Of the county of Edinburgh on the change of miniſtry 182.
Advocates on the privileges of the college of juſtice 669
Æpinus, Mr, his letter concerning volcanoes in the moon 454
Aeroſtatic experiments 57. Mr Montgolfier's great balloon at Lyons 58. Blanchard's firſt balloon 59. Mr Morveau's and Bertrand's 283. Mr Gherli's 285. Theſe experiments prohibited by the King of Pruſſia 286 Liſt of aeroſtatic voyages 560
Agues, receipt for their cure 570
Air, diſſertation on it 449. How it purifies itſelf ib. Its gravity 450. Elaſticity 451. Different ingredients in its compoſition 513. Diſſertation on fixed or fixable air 570
Air-balloons, of their antiquity 141
Allan Ramſay, the Scots poet, letter from him giving ſome account of his family 397
America: Treaty with Britain ratified 157. Reſolutions concerning the reſtitution of Britiſh property ib. Governor Clinton's ſpeech to the Aſſembly of New York on the Britiſh reſtrictions on the Weſt-India trade 216. Reſolves of the Virginians concerning the payment of debts due to Britain 216. Law concerning military officers, &c. 217. Severe froſt at Philadelphia ib. Reſolutions of the State of Maryland concerning Britiſh property 327. Pictures of the King and Queen of France arrive at Philadelphia ib. New England on the Britiſh infraction of treaties 435. Mr Carnes aſcends with a fire-balloon at Philadelphia 496. Invention of a waterfloat rowed by two horſes ib. Advertiſement of emigrants to be ſold ib. Dreadful earthquake at Arequiba 648. Preamble to the Pennſylvanian act for aboliſhing ſlavery ib. Sketch of the national debt 649
Anderſon, Dr James, appointed to ſurvey the Weſtern iſlands 390
Anecdotes: Of Dr John Thomas Biſhop of Saliſbury 8. Melancholy one of an affectionate ſon ib. Of a dying proſtitute 45. Of a young girl in love with a ſoldier 47. Of the King of Spain 64. Of a young lawyer ib. Of the King of Pruſſia 87. Of an Arabian Sheik 89. Of the Ruſſian empire 91, 146. Of Count Munich 91. Of a noted miſer 176. Of a female lieutenant 350. Of Sir Philip Cravenleigh 456. Of Dr Donne 564.
Animal Magnetiſm, report of the commiſſioners appointed by the King of France to inquire into it 557
Anſtruther, Sir John, his ſucceſs in agriculture on Mr Tull's principles 210
Arabia, leſs deſert than commonly repreſented 146
Arabs and Turks, how a traveller may avoid their inſults 31. Cauſe of their animoſity againſt the Perſians 88
Archytas's wooden dove ſuppoſed to be an air-balloon 141
Arran, Earl of, his account of the death of the Duke of Buckingham 169
Aſſembly, General, meets 275. Dr Henry's ſpeech againſt Dr Dryſdale ib. Who is nevertheleſs choſen moderator 276. Addreſs the King ib. On the ſynod of Roſs and Mr James Dallas 277. On the patronage laws ib. On Mr Macintoſh and Dr Bryden for ſcandal 278. On licences for marriage ib. On the ſettlement of the pariſh of Cathcart 279
Athol Eaſt Indiaman, accounts of her being burnt 49
Ayder Ali Khan, his hiſtory 415
Bagnio, a Turkiſh one deſcribed 32
Ballad-maker's character 573
Balloons, difference between fire and gas balloons 57. *See* Aeroſtatic experiments.
Baltic ſea, computation of the quantity of ſhipping on it 212
Barbadoes; Speech of the Governor on the regulation of trade 47. Addreſs of the General Aſſembly 48
Barbary; account of the Spaniſh expedition againſt Algiers 433
Barley, extraordinary increaſe of a grain 488
Baſſora; horrid behaviour of the Perſian governor of that city 88. Its gloomy appearance 90
Bat of Madagaſcar deſcribed 174
Batteries; floating ones at Gibraltar deſcribed 37. Principles on which they were conſtructed 41. Experiment in confirmation of them 42
Beattie, Dr, on memory 670
Beccaria, Profeſſor, his conjectures concerning lunar volcanoes 454
Bed chambers, on the bad effects of keeping noſegays in them 412
Blanchard's aerial voyage in England 537. *See* Aeroſtatic experiments.
Blood of a calf transfuſed into a ſheep 512
Books:
—Swinburne's travels through Spain 6
—Capper's obſervations on the paſſage to India 30. 88. 144
—Hiſtory of the flagellants 33
—Stair on the national debt 36
—Thomſon's univerſal calculator 36
—Runnamede 36. 245
—Poetical remains of James I. 36. 248
—Wight's preſent ſtate of huſbandry 36
—Elements of navigation ib
—Horace's epiſtles tranſlated 37
— Moral

—Moral fables 37
—Anecdotes of the Ruſſian empire 91. 146
—Poems by a literary ſociety 94
—Orlando Furioſo tranſlated by Hoole 95
—Inanimate Reaſon, or an account of M. de Kempelin's Cheſs-player 150
—Proper limits of the government's interference with Eaſt-India affairs 151
—Bell on the theory and management of ulcers 152. His treatiſe on ſurgery ib
—Riddoch's ſermons 153
—Shaw's index to the regiſtered entails in Scotland 153
—Deciſions of the Court of Seſſion ib
—Eſſay on juries 153
—Werter to Charlotte, a poem ib
—Attempt to recommend the ſtudy of botanical analogy ib
—Obſervations on the management of flax 153
—Playfair's chronology 203
—Letters and papers on agriculture 206
—Dundonald on the manufacture of ſalt 242
—Logography, or the art of arranging and compoſing words for printing 250
—Hiſtory of Henry III. of France 253
—Young's obſervations on fire 256
—Addreſs to the people of Scotland on the nature of juries 256
—Cook's voyage to the Pacific ocean 309. 370. 418. 479. 574. 633
—Ramſay on the treatment of ſlaves 317
—Eſſay on landſcape 377
—Aſtle on the origin and progreſs of writing 413
—Hiſtory of Ayder Ali Khan 415
—Gillies's letter to the elders of the ſynod of Glaſgow and Ayr 424
—Alphabetical liſt of the cities, boroughs, &c. that have addreſſed the throne 424
—Gow's collection of Strathſpey reels 424
—Cockburn's Engliſh collections 424
—Cullen's firſt lines of phyſic 424
—Sum of Chriſtianity ib
—Life of Count Leſsly of Monymuſk ib
—Fuller on the recovery of drowned perſons ib
—Ancient metaphyſics ib
—Small's treatiſe on ploughs and wheel-carriages 424
—Account of the ſociety of antiquaries in Scotland ib
—Coxe's travels into Poland 470
—Philoſophical tranſactions 474. 583
—Knox's view of the Britiſh empire 475. 526
—Eſſay on medals 477
—Hayley's plays of three acts 487
—Smyth's tour in the United States of America 520. 579
—Preſent ſtate of the Ottoman empire 524
—Encyclopædia Britannica 528
—Elements of Mathematics ib
—Plan of the city and ſuburbs of Edinburgh ib
—Sacred biography 631
—Howard's ſtate of priſons 639
—Shooting, a poem 641
Brewery and Diſtillery, committee on illicit trade concerning them 83. 365.
Bridge, propoſals for a ſouth one at Edinburgh 605
Britiſh Empire, its diſmemberment compared with the revolt of the ten tribes of Iſrael 4 Means of putting the Navy on a reſpectable footing 181
Buchan, Earl of, his epitaph for Oſſian 307. His letter on the antiquities of Scotland 511.
Buchanites, account of them 589
Buckingham, Duke of, account of his death 169
Bull oak in Warwickſhire, its dimenſions 370.
Burke, Mr, on the death of Almas Ali Cawn, and the cruelties in India 411.
Candles, report of the committee on illicit trade concerning them 84
Carleton Palace deſcribed 119
Chatham, Lord, his monument deſcribed 218, 308
Churches, expence of 50 new ones in London 344
Clocks, deſcription of two curious ones 564.
Coaches, report of the committee on illicit trade concerning them 85. 368
Coal-tar and varniſh; account of their qualities and uſes 240. The tar found to be a preventative of fire 242
Colvill, Robert, ſucceeds the laſt Lords Colvill of Ochiltree 221. Account of the family ib.
Commons on the Iriſh volunteers 9. On the ordnance eſtimates ib. On corrupt influence 10 Mr Erſkine's motion on India affairs ib. On Sir Tho Rumbold's bill 13. On the land-tax ib. Addreſs againſt a diſſolution 14. On iſſuing public money 20. Mr Pitt's bill on India affairs 21. On the Yorkſhire petition 65. On the motion againſt miniſtry 67. On the King's anſwer 72. Committee on the ſtate of the nation 73. Motion for an union of parties 74. Reſolutions to be laid before the King 76. On the reſolutions of the Lords cenſuring the lower houſe 126. On the receipt-tax, ſmuggling, and union of parties 128. 129. 133. Ld Beauchamp's reſolutions concerning the proceedings of the Houſe 130. On the power of the Houſe 131. On the King's anſwer 132. 186. 192. On delaying the ſupplies 134. 140 On a removal of the miniſtry 135. On the balances of Mr Rigby's and Ld Holland's accounts 136. Anſwer to an addreſs for the removal of miniſters 137. On an addreſs for a new adminiſtration 187. On the queſtion, whether the Conſtable of the Tower is to be conſidered as a military or civil officer 190. On the mutiny-bill 191. 197. On the remonſtrance to the King 194. On the navy extraordinaries 199. On India affairs 200. On parliamentary reform ib. On the army extraordinaries 201. On chuſing a Speaker 225. Mr Cornwall choſen 227. On the addreſs 229. Liſt of the Houſe 262. Errata in the liſt 288. On the American trade 289. On the number of ſeamen ib. Smuggling 290. Weſtminſter election

lection 291. Ordnance ſupply 295. Army voted 296. Mr Burke on the King's ſpeech ib. Navy extraordinaries 298. On the receipt-tax and the evaſions of it ib. Alteration of the tea-duty 299. Mr Dempſter on the finances, fiſheries, &c. 351. Servants tax 353. Eaſt India dividend, budget, loan, &c. ib. Navy-bills funded 354. New taxes 355. Pitt's India bill 357. Debate on its commitment 360. On the famine in Shetland 364. On the India regulating bill 405. King's meſſage concerning the civil-liſt debt 407. On the new taxes ib. On the India relief-bill 408. On the ſtate of the jails, and tranſporting convicts 410 Burke on the death of Almas Ali Cawn, and the cruelties in India 411. On reſtoring the forfeited eſtates 461. On reducing the duties on ſpirits. 467. On abolithing vaſſalages in Scotland 468. On the duties on cottons, linens, ſoap and ſtarch 468. 469. On the new window-duties 515. On the arreſt of Sir J. Burgoyne. 565. On the American trade 569

Converſation, how to be agreeable in it 307

Copper ore, account of, that ſold in Cornwall 161

Criminal gallantry, Horatius on 174. 237

Cruickſhank, Mr, his terrible death 545

Dantzick, addreſs of the inhabitants to the K. of Pruſſia with his anſwer 99. Articles of convention with him 541

David, King of Iſrael, his character compared with that of George II. 4

Deluge, various hypotheſes concerning it 617

Denmark. Account of the Eaſt-India trade 645. State of population in the kingdom ib. Damage done by a ſtorm to the ſhipping at Elſineur 645

Diſtillery: Report of the committee on illicit trade concerning it 366

Dogs have no natural enmity to hares 323

Drugs, committee on illicit trade concerning them 369

Dundonald, Lord, his letter to the Peers of Scotland on the approaching election 175. His method of manufacturing ſalt, &c. 242

Earthquakes in Italy 101. At Rochelle in France ib.

Eaſt-India affairs: Limits of the government's interference with them 151. Fleet ſuffers ſeverely in a ſtorm 159. Return of it from Madras 160. Gov Haſting's letter to the Directors 286

Eaſt Indies: General Stewart arreſted 102. Affaſiab Khan murdered by Mamod Beg 218. Cannanore taken 268. Peace with Tippoo Saib 381. 435. Hard fate of the Britiſh priſoners 497. 595. 651. Account of various tranſactions at Madras ib. Major Eaſt-Indiaman burnt 595. Letters relative to the arreſt of Sir J. Burgoyne 596. Patgaurcherry taken by the Britiſh 651. Letters between the officers of the Hannibal and M. Suffrein on the treatment of priſoners 693

Education of youth, its importance 1

Egyptian government deſcribed 32

Election reform, Dr Price's letter on it 179

England. Meeting of ſome members of the Houſe of Commons to conciliate the Pitt and Portland factions 52. 104. Riot at Weſtminſter hall, where a bag of porſon was thrown at Mr Fox 105 Mr Hodgſon's correſpondence with Lord Grantham concerning the clerks fees of office 106. His action againſt him, in which Lord Grantham is caſt 107. Addreſſes on the diſmiſſion of miniſtry 108. Lord Chatham's monument opened 218. Capt. Wall arreſted for whipping three ſoldiers to death 219. Eſcapes ib. Capital undertaking for ſupplying the city of London with flour ib. Royal Academy opened, and the pieces therein deſcribed ib. Two men apprehended for taking up dead bodies 220. A crew of convicts riſe and commit many depredations near Exeter ib. Two painters in Staffordſhire apprehended for intending to leave the kingdom ib. Weſtminſter election 268. Definitive treaty of peace with Holland 269. Extraordinary muſical entertainment in honour of Handel ib. Trial of Mr Robertſon for forgery 383. Weſtminſter ſcrutiny 384. Mr Fox's addreſs on the occaſion ib. Extraordinary ſtorm 327. Com. Johnſtone caſt in 5000l. for arreſting Capt. Sutton 328. Peace with Holland and America proclaimed ib. Proclamation for a general thankſgiving 385. Prince of Wales bruiſed between two carriages ib. Correſpondence between Lord George Gordon and Mr Pitt on the new taxes ib. Advertiſement concerning the poſtage of letters ib. India Houſe on the regulating bill 436. Alteration in the conduct of the mails 437. Lord George Gordon's correſpondence with Lord Sydney on the bill for reſtoring the forfeited eſtates 437. Proclamation concerning ſmugglers ib. Letter with 300l. to Mr Pitt from one who had defrauded the revenue 438. Poſtages of letters regulated 439. Ships from the Levant ordered to perform quarantine 498. Remains of Sir Eyre Coote interred with great pomp at Portſmouth ib. Eaſt-India Company's tea bought up at an high price by ſmugglers ib. Trial of Col. Coſmo Gordon for killing Col. Thomas in a duel ib. Medal in honour of Capt. Cook 546. Reſolutions of the Eaſt-India Company 598. A Young Lady ſhoots herſelf on a diſappointment in love 599. Mr Pitt's new ſervice of plate ſtolen 599. Ld. G. Gordon's correſpondence with the Dutch ambaſſador ib. With Mr Pitt 600. Proclamation for preventing ſeamen from going into foreign ſervice 601. Col. Debbieg's ſentence for diſreſpect

diſreſpect to the Duke of Richmond ib. Extraordinary inſtance of murder and ſuicide 602. Trial of ſmugglers for firing into a King's cutter 603. Patience Elſom executed for burning a waggon houſe ib. Jonathan Reid ſhot in the act of ſtealing dead bodies 604. Brentford balloon ib. Mr Atkinſon's ſentence for perjury 605. Mr Smith's action for recovery of an annuity 654. Premiums given at the anniverſary of the Royal Academy ib. Sutton's action againſt Com. Johnſtone 654. Trial of Wood and Brown for robbing Sir T. Davenport 656. Dreadful ſtorm at Newcaſtle 658. Extraordinary medical caſe at Carliſle 660. Mr Todd falls into a lead mine near Newcaſtle 661. People loſt among ſnow ib. Curious ſtate-bed preſented to the Queen ib. Directors of the India company preſent Col. Cathcart with a ſword 693. Proſecution for breach of a promiſe of marriage 964. Number of convicts ſentenced at the Old Bailey ib.

Errors, a liſt of vulgar ones 342

Eſquimaux cruelly maſſacred by the Indians 311

Eſteem, how to gain it 397

Execution, a remarkable one for 180,000l. levied 161

Fallowing, whence its advantages in agriculture 207

Fire-ball in Aug. 1783, account of it 455. 583

Fiſheries of Scotland, Mr Knox's view of them 343

Flax, obſervations on the management of it 153

Flying kite uſeful at ſea 563

Fog, remarkable one at Amſterdam 47

Foreign ſpirits, report of the committee on illicit trade concerning them 365

Forfeited eſtates, account of the owners of thoſe which are reſtored 397. *See* Acts

Fothergill, Dr, on cloſe hot rooms, late hours, &c. 238. Maxims of health by 588

Fox, C. has a bag of poiſon thrown at him 105

Frederick II. King of Pruſſia, his tyranny 345

France: Births, Marriages, &c. at Paris 101. Earthquake and dreadful ſtorm at Rochelle ib. Two 74 gun ſhips loſt 218

Freeholders, ſerious advice to them on life-rents or wadſets of ſuperiority 115. 177

Froſt, account of a very ſevere one in Siberia 29. Accounts of its ſeverity in different places 52—54

Furneaux, Capt. account of the maſſacre of his people by the New Zealanders 374

Gaol fever, its cauſes 639. 640

Germany: Reduction of eccleſiaſtical revenues 100. Biſhop of Treves tolerates the Proteſtant religion ib. Inundations in Hungary, &c. 101. Population of the empire 156. Imperial authority diſregarded by the Dutch 214. Requiſition by the Emperor in conſequence ib. Medal ſtruck at Nuremberg in memory of of the inundations ib. Emperor's ultimate demand on the States 431. His memorial 543. His circular letter 594. Edict againſt bribery 646. Revolt in Wallachia 647

Gibraltar, extracts from a journal of the ſiege 613. 673

Godin, Madam, account of her ſufferings 117

Grain, account of that arrived at the weſt end of the great canal 167

Grantham, Lord, his correſpondence and ſuit with Mr Hodgſon for extortion 106

Graſs-ſeeds, on the ſowing of them 210

Great Seal of G. Britain ſtolen 161. A new one made ib.

Grenada evacuated by the French, to the great joy of the inhabitants 159. Powder magazine ſet on fire by lightning 647

Guiſe, Duke of, his aſſaſſination 254

Gypſies, account of them 6

H, humorous petition of that letter 427

Haig, Mr, diſtiller, his affidavit concerning the materials he uſes 333

Handel, extraordinary muſical entertainment in memory of him 269

Hares, their properties when domeſticated 321

Haſtings, Gov. his letter to the Eaſt-India Directors 286

Hawkers and pedlars, report of the committee on illicit trade concerning their licences 184. 169

Health, Dr Fothergill's maxims of 588

Hearne, Mr, his journey through the north-weſt parts of America 311

Herrings, method of ſalting and curing them 244

Herſchell, Mr, diſcovers a volcano in the moon 454

Highland clans, their addreſs to George I. 114

Highland Society 697

Horatius on criminal gallantry 174. 237

Human ſacrifice in the South-ſea iſlands deſcribed 575

Hummum or Turkiſh bagnio deſcribed 32

Hunting match: Curious account of a ceremony performed by the King after one 35

Hydrophobia, two caſes of it at Glaſgow 166. Cure for it 590

Jamaica; dreadful hurricane there 544. Inſurrection of the negroes there 545

Iceland, new iſland near it increaſes 47. Totally diſappears 431. Great devaſtation by ſubterraneous fires 431

Illicit trade, reports of the committee appointed to inquire into the ſtate of it 24. *See* Smuggling.

Impoſture, a ſingular one 265

India; ſhorteſt paſſage to it by the Iſthmus of Suez 30. A trade by this iſthmus oppoſed by the Grand Signior, and why ib. Advantage of ſending packets this way ib

Indians commit a moſt cruel maſſacre on the Eſquimaux 311

Inſcription on a tomb in Lancaſhire 564

Inſects extracted from a woman's cheek-bone 660

Inundations in different places 53. 101. 156

Joanna, one of the Comorra iſlands, deſcribed 171

Johnſon, Dr, ſketch of his life and writings 609. 683

Ireland: Parliament on the trade of that country 257. Riots in the gallery of the Houſe of Commons 258. On inflammatory paragraphs in a news-paper ib. On the liberty of the preſs 259. Proceedings againſt Lord Strangford 260. On the number of emigrants 261. On addreſſing the Lord Lieutenant 387. Inhabitants of Dublin meet to conſider of a more equal repreſentation in parliament 388. Alexander Clarke tarred and feathered 440. Petition of the inhabitants for a more equal repreſentation ib. Ld Lieutenant's anſwer ib. Diſturbance in the theatre on account of the Lieutenant's preſence 441. Reſolutions of the volunteers to uſe no foreign manufactures ib. A number of people tarred and feathered for breaking this agreement 442. Scuffle between ſome officers of the army and a publican ib. P. Dignam whipped for tarring and feathering a journeyman butcher 546. Freeholders of King's county refuſe to ſend delegates to Congreſs ib. High ſheriffs of Dublin diſplaced for calling a meeting of the freeholders 547. Their ſucceſſors refuſe to call a meeting of the kind ib. Reſolutions of the delegates 548. 661. Scots fiſhery in the Iriſh bays prevented 662. Three juſtices of the peace of Leitrim proſecuted for aſſembling the gentlemen of the county, to chuſe delegates to congreſs 694

Italy; Earthquakes there 101. 327. Difference between the Republic of Venice and Tunis 215. Misfortunes of the ſhip Ducheſs of Tuſcany ib. Earth opens and ſwallows up 50 houſes ib

Kempelen, M. account of his machine that plays at cheſs 150. His articulating machine 151

King of Proſſia, a ſingular ſentence of his 86

King's anſwer to the new year addreſs 50. To the addreſs of the Lords 82. To the addreſs of the Commons for a new miniſtry ib. This anſwer verſified 196. Speech on proroguing the parliament 202. On meeting the new one 228. On proroguing it 438.

Law, an ancient one for preventing the waſte of town-revenues 502

Lee, John, executed for forgery; ſome account of him 184. His letter to a friend the night before his execution 185

Letters, on the poſtage and franking of them 505

Liberty, political, its nature 141. Hiſtory of it in England 143

Licences, report of the committee on illicit trade concerning them 85

Lime, whence its properties as a manure 209

Logography, or the art of arranging and compoſing words for printing 250

Lords on the reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons 79. Their addreſs to the King 82. On the conduct of the lower Houſe 134

Lunar Iris deſcribed 239

Lunardi's aerial expedition 534. Inſcription on the ſpot where he deſcended 622

Lunatic, extraordinary inſtance of the recovery of one 456

Mackenzie, Capt. tried and condemned for blowing K. Mackenzie from the mouth of a cannon on the coaſt of Africa 688. Reſpited 691

Madagaſcar bat deſcribed 174

Maid of Orleans, account of her 623

Majorca, account of the Comte de Leſauda's ſeminary for education there 460

Malays peopled the South-Sea iſlands 316

Male animals more eaſily killed than females 371

Malt; report of the committee on illicit trade concerning it 84. 367

Matrimonial advertiſement 587

Meikle Tarrel, a farm, how managed 37

Memory, Dr Beattie on 670

Middleton, Capt. Chriſtopher, ſhamefully treated on account of not finding a north-weſt paſſage 314

Military merit, abſtract from a plan for an order of knighthood 60

Moon, volcanoes diſcovered in it 454

Muſical entertainment, extraordinary one in commemoration of Handel 269

Nancy, Eaſt-India packet, loſt off Scilly 160

National debt, Lord Stair's account of it 36. Price on it 422. Concluſion of the eleventh report of the commiſſioners of accounts concerning it 124

Navy of Britain, means of putting it on a reſpectable footing 181

Negro, extraordinary elevation of mind in one 320

New diſcoveries in geography advantageous to mankind 315

Normandy, account of a wild youth found in the woods of that country 584

North-weſt paſſage to the Pacific Ocean has no exiſtence 310

Noſegays, on the bad effects of them in cloſe chambers 412

Oak tree, dimenſions of a huge one in Warwickſhire 370

Oſſian's grave and monument diſcovered 306. Epitaph on him by the Earl of Buchan 307

Ottoman empire, military force of it 561

Paper, report of the committee on illicit trade concerning it 85. 368

Parliament, Dean Tucker's opinion of the diſputes in it. 63. Diſſolved by proclamation 161. New one meets 225. Prorogued 439

Paſſes, law-ſuit concerning the extortion of money for them 107

Peerage, ſtate of the Britiſh 427

Peers of Scotland; Lord Dundonald's letter to them on the approaching election 175

Permits, how abuſed by ſmugglers 28

Perſia: Account of that empire. 90. Ruined by Khouli Khan ib.

Peterſburg, diſtribution of prizes there 93

Pierſon, Major, monument erected to his memory 562

Pins and fiſh bones, effectual method

method of curing people who ſwallow them 125
Pitt, Mr, his correſpondence with the Duke of Portland 51. 104. Mr Wilkes's ſpeech to him on receiving the freedom of the city 107. Mr Pitt's anſwer ib.
Poſtages of letters, advertiſement concerning the payment of them 279
Printed ſilks, report of the committee on illicit trade concerning them 85. 368.
Pruſſia: Memorial concerning the city of Dantzick 98. Addreſs of the inhabitants to the King, with his anſwer 99. Births and deaths at Berlin 100
Red Sea, its navigation no longer dangerous 31
Religious frenzy occaſions a ſuicide 43
Rivington, a New York printer, prohibited from exerciſing his employment 158
Rocks, dangerous ſunk ones near Briſtol 660
Rouſſeau, anecdotes of him 399
Royal boroughs of Scotland; account of the proceedings of delegates from them 164.
Ruſſia: Treaty of peace with the Porte 97. Slavery of the peaſants 146. Their manners 148. Domeſtic manners of perſons of rank. 149. Of the Ladies 150. Empreſs gives leave to foreigners to trade on the borders of the Euxine ſea 212. A commercial college eſtabliſhed at Peterſburgh 326. Annual expence of the Empreſs ib. Her memorial to the Dutch 646.
Salt, report of the committee on illicit trade concerning it 369
Sandy Hook, ſeveral gentlemen loſt in the purſuit of ſome deſerters there 158
Schoolmaſters, their memorial for augmentation of their ſalaries 1. Worſe paid than day-labourers 3. Oppoſed by the landed intereſt 163
Schools when firſt appointed in Scotland 2
Scotland: why, under many natural diſadvantages, it has maintained a high character 2. Reſolutions of the chamber of commerce at Glaſgow 110. James Andrew executed for robbery at Edinburgh 161. Air-balloon let off by Mr Scott chemiſt 162. Alex. Reid tried for murder ib. John Murray Eſq; tried for aſſaulting Dr Bryden 220. A young girl killed in a fray between ſome ſmugglers and exciſe officers 221. Sir W. Hamilton's letter to the nominal and fictitious voters of Linlithgowſhire 221. Renfrew election 222. Herdman, M'Iver and M'Callum, merchants in Greenock, impriſoned for ſinking and deſtroying ſhips ib. M'Iver and M'Callum's ſentence 333. Their ſentence put in execution 389. Herdman's ſentence ib. Clark & Thomſon fugitated as Herdman's accomplices ib. Extraordinary number of pins found in a family's dinner at Edinburgh 222. Reſolution of the gentlemen of Kincardine on the franking of letters ib. Forgeries on the banks of Edinburgh 222. 223. Circuit Courts at Perth 271. At Aberdeen 272. At Ayr ib. At Dumfries, Inveraray, and Glaſgow 273. Election of Peers at Holy-roodhouſe 273. Mrs Siddons's performance on the ſtage 330. Riot at Canonmills 331. Diſtillery at Ford deſtroyed 332. Reſolutions of the heritors of the county of Edinburgh concerning the riots ib. Mr Haig's affidavit concerning the materials he uſes 333. James Jack executed at Glaſgow for robbery 388. Mr Paterſon and two others drowned at Irvine 389. John Fraſer's trial for being concerned in the Canonmills riot 389. Account of the Greenland fiſhery 390. Dr Anderſon appointed to ſurvey the Weſtern iſles and fiſhing banks ib. Ranſom-bills ordered to be paid ib. Capital of the Bank of Scotland increaſed. Trials for riots, &c. 443. An old lady poiſoned with arſenic ib. Mr Simpſon choſen miniſter of the Tolbooth church of Edinburgh 444. Reſolutions of the General Seſſions of Edinburgh concerning patronage ib. Of the manufacturers at Glaſgow concerning the heavy duties on cottons and muſlins 446. Edinburgh fire-balloon 447. 500. 552. Sir Adam Ferguſon choſen repreſentative for the city of Edinburgh, in the room of Mr Hunter-Blair 500. Anderſon and Paul whipped for their concern in the Canonmills riot ib. Anſwer of the provoſt and magiſtrates to the general ſeſſions of Edinburgh about ſupplying the vacancy of the Tolbooth church 500. Circular letter of the committee of citizens concerning their general rights 501. Extraordinary ebbing and flowing of Loch Tay 548. Juſticiary trials 548—551. Reſolutions of the county of Perth concerning the act about ſmall ſtills 551. Thankſgiving for the good crop appointed by the ſynod of Aberdeen 552. Competition of highland pipers ib. Proceedings of the preſbytery of Edinburgh 553. S. Cameron executed for child-murder 554. The chamber of commerce of Glaſgow preſent a pair of piſtols to Marquis de Botille 694. The Marquis's anſwer ib. T. Morton ſhot through a window when at work 695. Queſtions on the new window-act determined in favour of the ſubject by the commiſſioners of ſupply 695. Letters from the Duke of Richmond and C. Wyvill to Mr Macgrugar on a reform of parliamentary repreſentation 696. Scots veſſels prevented from fiſhing on the coaſt of Ireland ib. Highland ſociety of Edinburgh 697. the objects of the inſtitution ib. Earl of Bute makes a donation to the Mariſchal college of Aberdeen ib. A ſloop in Leith harbour burnt ib. W. Spence, a matroſs, tried for being concerned in ſetting fire to the diſtillery at Ford, and acquitted ib.
Servants, report of the committee on illicit trade concerning them 85

INDEX to the Eſſays, &c. and Poetry, 1784.

Shampoing, an Aſiatic cuſtom, how performed 32
Shetland: Singular Phenomenon there 274
Siddons, Mrs, her character 202. At Edinburgh 330
Slaves, on the treatment and converſion of thoſe in the Britiſh Colonies 317. Account of their treatment in many different countries 318. Worſe treated by the Britiſh than any other nation 319
Smuggling: Firſt report of the committee appointed to inquire into it 24. 83. How carried on 24. How cargoes are landed 25. Batteries erected in ſupport of it ib. Illicit importation by reland-ing bounty and drawback goods ib. Force employed to ſuppreſs ſmuggling 26. Taxes on tea a great encouragement to ſmuggling 27. Of the abuſe of permits 28. Of wines 83. Brewery and diſtillery ib. On malt, candles, and ſoap ib. On paper, printed ſilks, licences, coaches, ſervants, &c. 85. Second report 121. Third report 233. 302. 365
Snow, remarkable fall of, at Paris 47. At different places 52. 53. 54
Soap: Report of the committee on illicit trade concerning it 84. 368
Solomon's character compared with that of K. George III. 4
South-ſea iſlands peopled by the Malays 316
Spain. Mutual preſents between the Grand Signior and King 157. Flota arrives in ſafety ib. Account of the expedition againſt Algiers 433. A ſurgeon aſcends with a fire balloon and is much hurt by its taking fire 495
Stair on the national debt 36
Starch: Report of committee on illicit trade concerning 183
St Croix, fire at 647
St Helena, mutiny at 499
Stevens, G. A. account of 404
Storms, ſhips damaged and deſtroyed by them, 54. 155. 658
Suez. *See* India
Suicide, account of an extraordinary one at Paris 43. This crime more common in France than in England 43
Sunday ſchools, account of their firſt inſtitution 281
Taxes on tea and windows, obſervations on them 339
Tea, its average prices for ten years 305. Method of adulterating it 630
Tea-trade, obſervations on it 625
Ten tribes of Iſrael, their revolt compared with the diſmemberment of the Britiſh empire 4
Tobacco; report of the committee on illicit trade concerning it 183
Tragedy; account of the repreſentation of a Ruſſian one 94
Tucker, Dean, his opinion of the diſputes in parliament 63
Tull, Mr, his principles of agriculture cenſured 207. Sir J. Anſtruther's ſucceſs on his principles 210
Turky; Plague at Conſtantinople 97. Treaty of peace with Ruſſia 97. 212. Printing revived at Conſtantinople 212. Duty on the importation of Britiſh goods taken off 326. Plague in Dalmatia and other places ib. Terrible earthquake on the frontiers of Armenia 494. Fire and plague at Conſtantinople ib. Earthquake at Cephalonia 594. Troubles in Syria and Egypt 644
Vaſe, antique, ſhewn by Sir W. Hamilton to the Society of Antiquaries 160
Vegetation, particles neceſſary for it 208
United Provinces; K. of Pruſſia's letter to the ſtates on the inſults offered to the Stadtholder 213. Tumult at Rotterdam ib. Imperial authority diſregarded 214. Emperor's requiſition in conſequence ib. Definitive treaty with Britain 269. Accuſation againſt the P. of Orange, and his anſwer 326. Emperor's ultimate demand from the States 431. Deputation of the States to the Stadtholder 433. Concluſion of his Highneſs's anſwer ib. Duke of Brunſwick diſmiſſed from all his employments ib. 544. Anſwer to the Emperor's demands 495. Auſtrian ſhip taken by the Dutch 542. Reſolutions of the States-General ib. The country overflowed 594. Charge againſt the Stadtholder ib. Imperial ambaſſador recalled ib. Empreſs of Ruſſia's memorial 646
Volcanoes in the moon 454
Voltaire, M. his memoirs written by himſelf 345
Urn, an ancient one diſcovered in Surrey 242
Vulgar errors pointed out 342
Water-ſpout at Aberdeen 275
Wax-candles; report of the committee on illicit trade concerning them 184
Webſter, Dr Alexander, miniſter of Edinburgh, ſketch of his character 61.
Wheat exported from Canada, account of it 262
Wines, report of the committee on illicit trade concerning them 83. 365
Wolf killed by a child of eight years of age 214
Writing, on the origin and progreſs of it 413. Moſes not the inventor ib
Young, Dr, anecdote of 512
Youth; importance of their education 1

INDEX to the Poetry, &c. 1784.

Advice to the fair ſex, by Dr Johnſon 493
Aeroſtation, prologue to 644
Air-ballon 97
The Apparition, an ode 324
Arioſto, Hayley's character of 96
Balloons, on the prevailing rage for 266
B—g'le, Miſs, epiſtle from, to Miſs L—tch 267
Brooke, Mrs, her ode to Fame 46
Brother and ſiſter, epiſtle on the death of 379
Bruce, Michael, verſes written at the grave of 492
Candle and window tax, on 493

INDEX to the Poetry, Marriages, &c. 1784.

Clergyman, worthy, recommended to a vacant benefice 429
Two Connoiſſeurs, prologue & epilogue to 430
Cook, Capt. to the memory of 266
D'aeth, Rev. Mr, verſes on the death of 155
Deception, epilogue to 593
Elegy on the death of R. Levet 44
Epilogues: To Reparation 96. To the Two Connoiſſeurs 430. To Deception 593
Epiſtle, Miſs B—gle to Miſs L—tch 267.
Epiſtle, elegiac, on the death of a brother and ſiſter 379. Familiar, to J. D. from W. G. 428. Horatian 429
Epitaphs: On Miles 266. On a hare 593 On G. A. Stevens 593
Fables.—Of the looking-glaſs and orange-tree 540. Of the oak and the river 592
Fair ſex, Dr Johnſon's advice to 493
Ferguſon's Roman hiſtory, on J. D's gift of, to Reading ſchool library 380
Forfeited eſtates, ſong on the reſtoration of 540
Friend on the death of 539
Funeral Bell, to a lady who wiſhed not to hear one 643
Grocers Hall. *See* Pitt
Haddow, J. on the death of 538
Hare, epitaph on 593
Hayley's character of Arioſto 96
Homer, an ode 325
Hopkins, Mrs, verſes on a robin by 592
Horace, b. 2. ode 4. imitated 493
Humane Society, prologue ſpoken for the benefit for 643
Interview, or Mira's wiſh 45
Johnſon, Dr, his advice to the fair ſex 493. Elegy on R. Levet 44
Knight, F. verſes on ſpring by 212
Lady, to a young one who wiſhed not to hear a funeral bell 643
Levet, R. elegy on 44
Linen-draper's tomb-ſtone, verſes written on ſeeing an inſcription on 494
De Liſle's verſes to Capt. Cook's memory 266
Looking glaſs and orange-tree, a fable 540
Love, rondeau on 494
Manners of the age 642
Mansfield, Lord, verſes written on at Tunbridge-Wells 591
May 267
Mira's wiſh 45
Oak and the river, a fable 592
Odes—For the new year 1784, 44. To Fame 46. To Tenderneſs 154. To Mr Pitt, on the entertainment at Grocers Hall 211. For the King's birth-day 324. The Apparition ib. Homer 325
Pitt, Mr, ode to, on the entertainment at Grocers Hall 211
Pope, ſong by 380
Prologues.—To Reparation 96. Spoken at Mrs Smollet's benefit 153. To Runnamede 154. To the Two Connoiſſeurs 430. Spoken at the benefit for the humane ſociety 643. To Aeroſtation 644
Proſtitute, verſes for the tomb-ſtone of 45
Reading ſchool library, on J. D's gift of Ferguſon's Roman hiſtory to 380
Reparation, prologue and epilogue to 96
Reynolds, Sir J. on his being preſented with the freedom of the painters company 592
Ribbesford wood, verſes written under a yew-tree in 325
Richardſon's verſes to a lady who left Peterſburg for England 380
Robin, verſes on one by Mrs Hopkins 592
Rondeau on Love 494
Runnamede, prologue to 154
Siddons. *See* B—gle
Smollet, Mrs, prologue ſpoken at her benefit 153
Spring, by F. Knight 212
Stevens, G. A. epitaph on 593
State-Wonders 212
Stolberg, Count, two odes by 324, 5.
Thiſtlethwaite, A. verſes by on meeting a man with an oak bough in his hat on May 29. 96
Thomſon, Capt. epitaph by, on G. A. Stevens 593
Tunbridge-Wells, verſes written at on Ld Mansfield 591
Twilight 642
Verſes—For the tomb-ſtone of a proſtitute 45. To a lady who left Peterſburg for England 380. Written at Michael Bruce's grave 492. On ſeeing an inſcription on a linen-draper's tomb 494
Winter 643
Wiſh, Mira's 45
Wonders, ſtate 212
The World turned upſide down 212
Yew-tree, verſes written under 325

INDEX to the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c. 1784.

N. B. *When a name occurs oftener than once in a page, the number of times is denoted by numeral letters immediately after the number of the page.*

MARRIAGES.

Anderſon 447
Arden 503
Auſtin 662
Bacon 111
Baillie 111
Balgonie, L. 447
Bannerman 55
Barnet 503
Barry 280
Berkeley 447
Bootle 503
Boyd 606
Brown 334
Buchanan 280
Bunbury 391
Butter 334
Cameron 605. ii
Campbell 55. 554. 662
Clavering 223
Colſton 503
Craigie 447
Cruickſhank 167
Cuningham 503
Davies 391
Digby 447
Douglas 167
Dunbar 662
Dundas 55. 662
Englis 605
Euſton, E. 605
Fairy 503
Ferguſon 503
Fourth 662
Fowey 605
Fraſer 167. 334
Gairdner 111
Gardner 605
Giant 503
Goldthwaite 605
Gordon 111
Graham 503
Green 605
Haliburton 606
Hamilton 334
Hay 223. ii. 447
Henderſon 223

INDEX to the Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1784.

Heſſe-Caſſel, Pr. Charlotte of, 554.
Hodgſon 662
Holmes 391
Home 55
Innes 391
Iriſh Fairy 503
Iriſh Giant 503
Jauncy 447
Jelps 554
Johſon 391
Johnſton 111. 334
Keith 391
Kelſo 503
Kennedy 554
Lenox 447
Lockhart 223
M'Kay 662
Macleod 391. ii
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Pr. Charles of, 554
Micklethwaite 605
Mitchelſon 447
Moſman 554
Murray 280
Napier, L. 223
O'Burne 503
Painter 554
Park 503
Ramſay 554
Riddell 662
Robertſon 167. 662
Robinſon 223
Rule 662
Ruſſel 55
Salton, L. 334
Selby 503
Shortridge 662
Sinclair 55. 334. 447. 503
Slack 503
Smith 223
Stirling 662
Thornton 447
Tinker 280
Traill 447
Waldegrave 605
Walker 111
Wemyſs 503
Williamſon 334
Yuil 662

BIRTHS.

Allardice 391
Aſturias, Ps. 606
Baird 391
Balcarras, C. 447
Campbell 55
Carnegy 280
Colt 606
Cooper 223
Dalrymple 606
Dalzell 223
Dare 662
Dick 447
Douglas 167
Erſkine 554
Ferguſſon 334
Forbes 167
Four 447. 503. 662.
Fraſer 662
Galway, V. 606
George 662
Gordon 223
Graham 663
Grant 447
Haddo, L. 55. 663
Hay 55
Hogſpun 447
Kinnaird, L. 55
Leſlie 223
Macdonell 55
Macleod 503
Maitland, L. 111
Maxwell 167
Milan. Archd. 606
Napier 606
Oſwald 111
Palmerſton, V. 554
Percy 55
Pringle 55. 223
Purves 391
Sophia Frederica, of Denmark 280
Steill 447
Stormont, V. 447
Stuart 447
Three 447. 503. 662,3
Traquair, C. 447
Tuſcany, D. 663
Twenty-eighth 167
Weſtmoreland, C. 111

DEATHS.

ACcoramboni, M. 663
Aged 167. ii. 168. ii. 223. 280. 334,5 391. ii. 447. iii. 448. ii. 503 iiii. 554 555. 607. ii. 663. iiii. 664. ii.
Agnew 334
Aikman 55
Anderſon 663
Annaly, L. 223
Anſpach, Ps. 111
Aſturias Pr. ſon of 607
Auſtin 334
Balfour 334
Baxter 663
Boddam 606
Bogle 55
Bowyer 55
Boyd 606
Broadmead 167
Brooke 554
Bruce 554
Brown 335. 554
Bryce 55. 391
Buchan 447
Buchanan 664
Buckle 391
Burnet 606
Cairncroſs 335
Calder 606
Cameron 391
Campbell 334. 607. ii
Carmichael 55
Carre 55
Caſſey 606
Caw, *in ſome copies by miſtake printed* Law 504
Chadwick 663
Chalmer 55. 167
Clerk 55
Clowes 448
Cochran 504
Cockburne 223
Cologne, E. 223
Colquhoun 55
Colvill 664
Conyers, B. 55
Covingtree 111. 334
Craig 55
Craigie 663
Dalrymple 448. 663
Day 280
Delawar, C. 555
Dickſon 167
Doig 503
Douglas 55
Drummond 111
Duff 167
Dun 607
Dunbar 111
Duncanſon 55
Dundas 664
Dundonald, C. 607
Eden 606
Edgar 335
Edmonſtone 111
Edward 167
Elliot 55. 663
Elphinſtone 448
Erſkine 111. 280
Faitholm 554
Falconer 223. 335. 504
Female child 664
Ferguſon 607
Ferrier 555
Firth 167
Foſter 503
Frankland 607
Fraſer 223
Frenchard 606
Fullerton 111
Fyers 335
Glover 606
Gordon 391. 503. 554
Grant 111. 554. 606. 663
Greig 111
Guernſey, L. 391
Guthrie 607
Haldane 55
Hamilton 55. 167. 335
Harding 167
Hare 663
Harland 111
Haviland 504
Hay 55. 391 663.
Henderſon 335
Hepburn 167
Hill 334. 663
Hogg 223
Home, C. 55
Home 55
Hope 111. 606
Hughs 168
Hunter 55. 280. 448
Innes 223. 448
Jack 280
Jackſon 663
Jamieſon 167
Jeffries 662
Johnſon 663
Jones 168. 503
Kemp 167
Kennedy 55
Kerr 223
King 663
Laidlaw 223
Lamotte 223
Lang 663
Laurie 391
Legge 606
Lennox 55
Leſlie 111
Liege, Ep. 280
Liſter 607
Little 663
Lockhart 391
Love 391
Luke 391
Macaliſter 663
Macdonald 167. 448
M'Dowal 607
Macewan 391
Mackay 167. 334.
Mackenzie 111
Mackintoſh 167. 606
Maclean 111. iii.
Macleod 111. 280. 335. 664
Macpherſon 167. 448
M'Vane 554
Mansfield, C. 223.
Martin 167
Medina 607
Meek 663
Middleton 663
Miles 111
Miller 663
Moncrieffe 554
Montague L. C. 167
Montgomery 223
Morriſon 280
Moray 223
Moſman 504
Mow 223
Muirhead 664
Murray 111. 447. 607
Nicolſon 504
Norfolk, D. 607
Ogilvie 168. 607
Oſwald 606
Parker 664
Penling 503
Pigou 554
Piſa 447
Pocklington 504
Preſcot 663
Pringle 504
Purves 223
Quynn 663
Raiſton 111
Ramſay 111. 448
Ranſom 55. 606
Rattray 554
Renton 448
Reoch 280
Riddell 55. 503
Roberton 280
Robertſon 334. 663
Rollo, L. 223. ii
Roupell 111
Rowand 607
Ruſſel 504
Rutherford 55
St Clair 167
Sands 335
Sandy 663
Schaw 606
Scott 504
Scurrah 664
Seton 167
Sewell 391
Sharp 280
Simpſon 607. ii
Sinclair 335
Smith 280. 503. 607
Smiton 391
Solomons 447

INDEX to the Deaths and Preferments, 1784.

Somervell 663
Spence 663
Spinola, C. 447
Spottiſwoode 280. 606
Stewart 111. 167. 334. ii. 391
Stevenſon 606. 663, 4
Stirling 55
Stodart 111
Stuart 504
Sutherland 280
Tait 167. 607
Taylor 503. 664
Thomſon 447. 663
Trotter 554
Turner 335
Tylney, E. 554
Walker 664
Wardrobe 607
Wardrop 223. 663
Warren 606
Watſon 391. 607
Wauchope 607
Webſter 111
Welſh 335
Wemyſs 334
Weſthall, L. 223
Whip 555
White 223
Williamſon 55
Willis 606
Wilſon 223. 664
Woodliffe 606
Wren 55
Young 607

PREFERMENTS.

ABergaveny, E. 335
Adeane 448
Affleck 112. 168
Alderſon 504
Allanſon 448
Anderſon 448
D'Arcy 664
Arden 168
Aſtle 56
Aylesford, E. 56. ii
Barclay 392
Bartlet 555
Bates 556
Beaulieu, E. 391
Beckwith 392
Berwick, L. 336
Beatſon 664
Blair 391. 555
Blaquiere 391
Boog 556
Booth 336
Boringdon, L. 336
Browne 224
Brodie 556
Buckingham, M. 607
Budyard 664
Bulkeley, L. 336
Camden 664
Campbell 392. ii. 556. iii. 664
Carleton 448
Carmichael 556
Carteret 56. ii
Chalmers 112
Cheſterfield, E. 56. ii
Chriſtie 556
Churchill 112
Clarendon, E. 56
Clarke 556. ii
Cleghorn 555. 556
Clerke 392
Clifden, V. 392
Cliffe 664
Comb 556
Cooke 608
Cornwallis 607. ii
Coſby 56
Cox 608
Craig 556
Crauford 504
Crawford 504
Cruden 556
Crigan 168
Cuffe 664
Cumberland 608
Cunningham 556
Dalrymple 504
Darnford 664
Deſbarres 504
Dewar 556
Doctors in Medicine 392
Don 392
Dundas 504
Dunlop 392
Dury 608
Earlsfort, L. 336
Edinburgh Magiſtrates 555
Effingham, E. 112
Elliot, L. 56
Eſtwick 56
Eyre 555
Ferguſon 168 556
De Ferrars, L. 56
Foſter 335
Fox 392
Galloway, E. 56
Galloway 555
Galway, V. 168. 224
Gamon 56
Gardoqui 112
Garth 608
Geoghegan 608
Gilleſpie 555. 556
Goldſworthy 608
Gordon, D. 391
Gordon 56. 336. 556
Gott 224
Gower, E. 607
Greenfield 391
Grenville 56. 168. 504
Grey, L. 336
Grieve 112. 555
Groſvenor, E. 391
Groſvenor 608
Guydickens 608
Hailes 224
Hamilton 608
Hanbury 391
Harcourt, C. 448
Hardie 556
Harris 391. 504
Harriſon 336. 392
Hart 556
Hartcup 664
Hay 556
Heard 224
Herbert, L. 607
Hewetſon 392
Hewit 556
Heyman 607
Hill 556. ii
Hoare 664
Hockings 664
Hopkins 168. 556
Howard, L. 448. 607
Howard 223
Hulſe 112
Hunt 664
Hunter-Blair 555
Innes 556
Irving 224
Jamieſon 556. ii
Keay 556
Kennedy 556
Kentiſh 392
Kenyon 168. 224. 392
Killala and Achonry, Bp. 607
King 336
Kirkcudbright, L. 556
Lake 608. ii
Lambert 608
Lamont 168. 391
Landſdown 608
Laurie 112. 504
Lawſon 392
Leiceſter, E. 336
Lenox 111. 112. 608
Lernoult 224
Leſlie 608
Limerick, Bp. 336
Lloyd 608
Lock 335
Loftus 608
Logan 392
Logie 391
Lonſdale, E. 336
Ludlow 112
Luttrell 168. 391
M'Connell 448
Macdonald 224
Macdowall 555. ii. 664.
M'Nab 56
M'Night 168
Manners 392
Marſhall 556
Mathews 224
Maxwell 168. 556
Mellis 556
Menzies 168
Mercer 392
Merry 168
Michell 608
Miller 556
Moffat 556
Monerieffe 168. 664
Mordon 391
Morris 168
Mulgrave, L. 168. 224. 504
Murray 556. ii
Northumberland, D. 56
Norwich, E. 391
Orford, E. 168
Ormſby 664
Oſnabruck, Bp. 607, 8
Page 664
Patey 112
Paterſon 556
Percy 608
Pery 336
De Peyſter 224
Phipps 608
Pirnie 556
Pitt 112, 504
Playfair 664
Ponſonby 392
Potter 392
Preſton 607
Protoſts 556
Reid 168
Revely 336
Reynel 224
Ritchie 392
Roberts 56
Robertſon 392, 556
Rockville, L. 336
Roger 556
Rooke 336
Rutland, D. 112
Ryan 392, ii
St Aſaph, V. 336
St Leger 112
Sanderſon 556
Schaw 556
Scott 336
Selwyn 56
Sherborne, L. 336
Skinner 664
Smith 555. 556
Sodor and Man, Bp. 168
Sommers, L. 336
Spence 112
Staig 556
Stanhope 56. 224. 608
Stanley 168
Staples 664
Stevens 112
Stewart 448, 556
Straubenzee 392
Suckling 556
Sutherland 664
Sydney, L. 504
Talbot, E. 391
Tankerville, E. 56
Thompſon 392, 607
Thomſon 112 556, iii
Tiddes 664
Torry 555
Townſhend 336
Turner 56
Unthank 392
Urquhart 336
Uxbridge, E. 336
Vyſe 392
Walſingham, L. 56, 504
Waller 448
Walker 556. ii
Waldegrave, E. 608
Wallis 392
Warren 392
Welſh 556
Wharton 448
Wilſon 392. 448
Willis 448
Williſon 555. 556
Wrotteſley 608
York and Albany, D. 607
Younge 56

The End of the Forty-ſixth Volume.